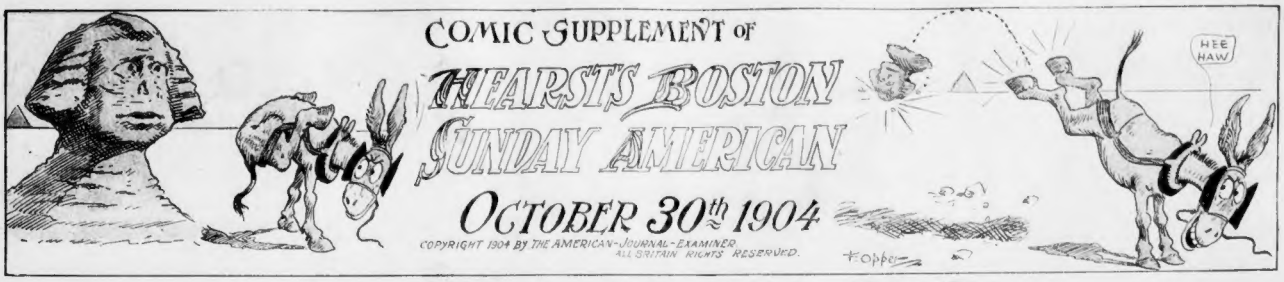

AND HER NAME WAS MAUD!

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(To be Continued Next Sunday)

THE LOVE OF LULU AND LEANDER

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1. D'AUBER (the artist): "Goodness me! I'm glad you people happened in. I'm stuck in a pose for my picture "The Rescue"—depicting the rescue from the Indians of the Brokaw sisters."
LULU: "Oh, Mr. D'Auber, it will be great fun to pose."
LEANDER: "Glad we can help you out, old man."
LIEUTENANT SHARPNELL: "Entirely at your service, D'Auber."

2. D'AUBER: "Leander, you be the wild Indian. Now, this lay figure represents one of the sisters. Down on one knee with your knife raised. You are about scalping her."
LEANDER: "Do I look fierce enough?"
LULU: "Oh, Leander, you do look so funny."
LIEUTENANT SHARPNELL: "Don't hurt the girl, Leander."

3. D'AUBER: "Lulu, you be the other sister. Lieutenant, you are the brave and noble army officer who is about to rescue the sisters. Now hold Lulu in your left arm. That's it."
LULU: "Oh, Lieutenant, how well you take the part."
LIEUTENANT: "Yes, I rather like this part."
LEANDER (aside): "By Jove! I don't like that."

4. D'AUBER: "That's fine. You are supposed to have fainted, Lulu. Rest your head more decidedly on the Lieutenant's shoulder. Grasp her more firmly about the waist, Lieutenant. Leander, that's great. You look fierce enough for the most bloodthirsty savage."
LULU: "Dear me, I never knew posing was such sport."
LIEUTENANT: "I could pose this way all day."
LEANDER (aside): "Ye gods! Just look at her nestling in his arms, AND SHE LIKES IT!"

5. LEANDER: "Fiery dragons! I'll not pose! I'll NOT be the Indian! Sharpnell, drop my affianced bride! You were hugging her, I know you were! D'Auber, you put this job up on me. Take your old wooden doll!"
LULU: "Why, Leander, I'm surprised!"
LIEUTENANT: "W-h-o-a, Emma!"
D'AUBER: "x x x ! ——— x x ! !"

6. LULU: "Leander, I'm thoroughly ashamed of you. The idea of allowing your insane jealousy to carry you away in that manner! I'll never speak to you again unless you apologize to us all and pay Mr. D'Auber for the damage you have done."
D'AUBER: "Leander is a chump!"
LIEUTENANT: "He can act the old Indian all right."
LEANDER (aside): "Ye gods! I've made a fool of myself again! In a hole once more!"

THE HANDY MAN FROM TIMBUCTOO AND HIS FASCINATING TIGER

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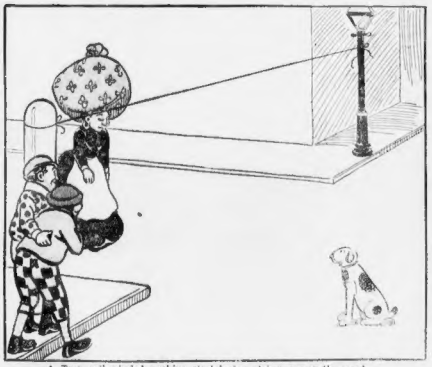
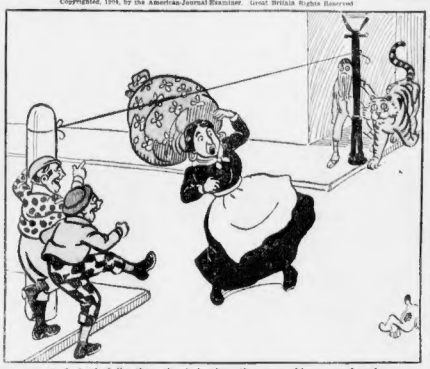


1. Two evil-minded urchins stretched a string across the road
Just high enough to overturn the washerwoman's load;



2. And gleefully they shouted when the poor old woman found
Her bundle, to her great surprise, was tumbling to the ground.

3. But suddenly their laughter was turned into a howl,
For on them sprang the Tiger with a fierce and savage growl.

4. The Handy Man came after him, and ended that day's fun—
The boys required spanking, and the job was ably done.

5. And when in tears they ran away, they both well understood
The very simple maxim that it's safer to be good.

6. The washerwoman, though, was glad; she had a Tiger ride,
And her unwieldy bundle was carried home, beside.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE THE KATZENJAMMER KIDS IN YOUR HOUSE?

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MONTMORENCY HOOLIGAN! TRIP TO EUROPE!

Start? Yep! Sail? Nope!

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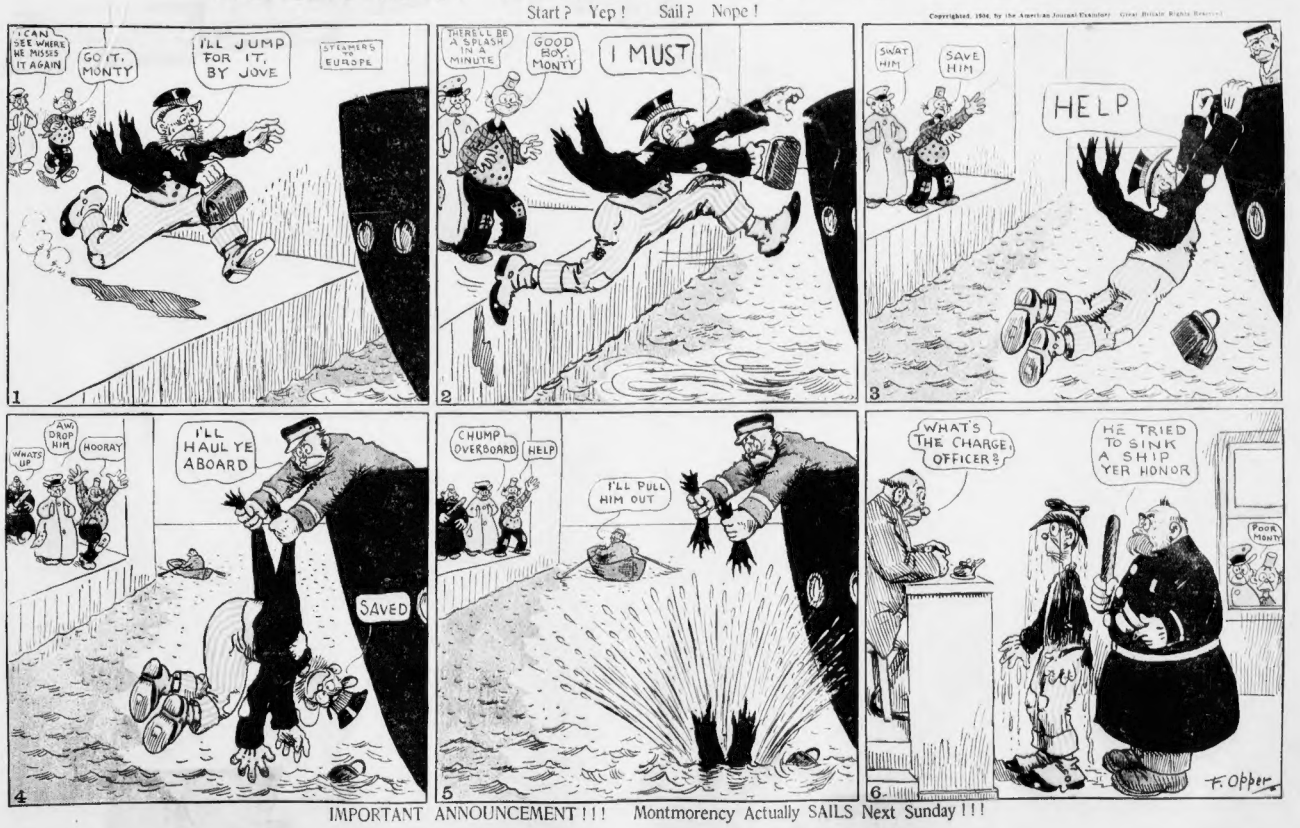

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!!! Montmorency Actually SAILS Next Sunday!!!

DEAR, SWEET KATY! AND ALSO HER CUTE FRIEND WILLIE JONES

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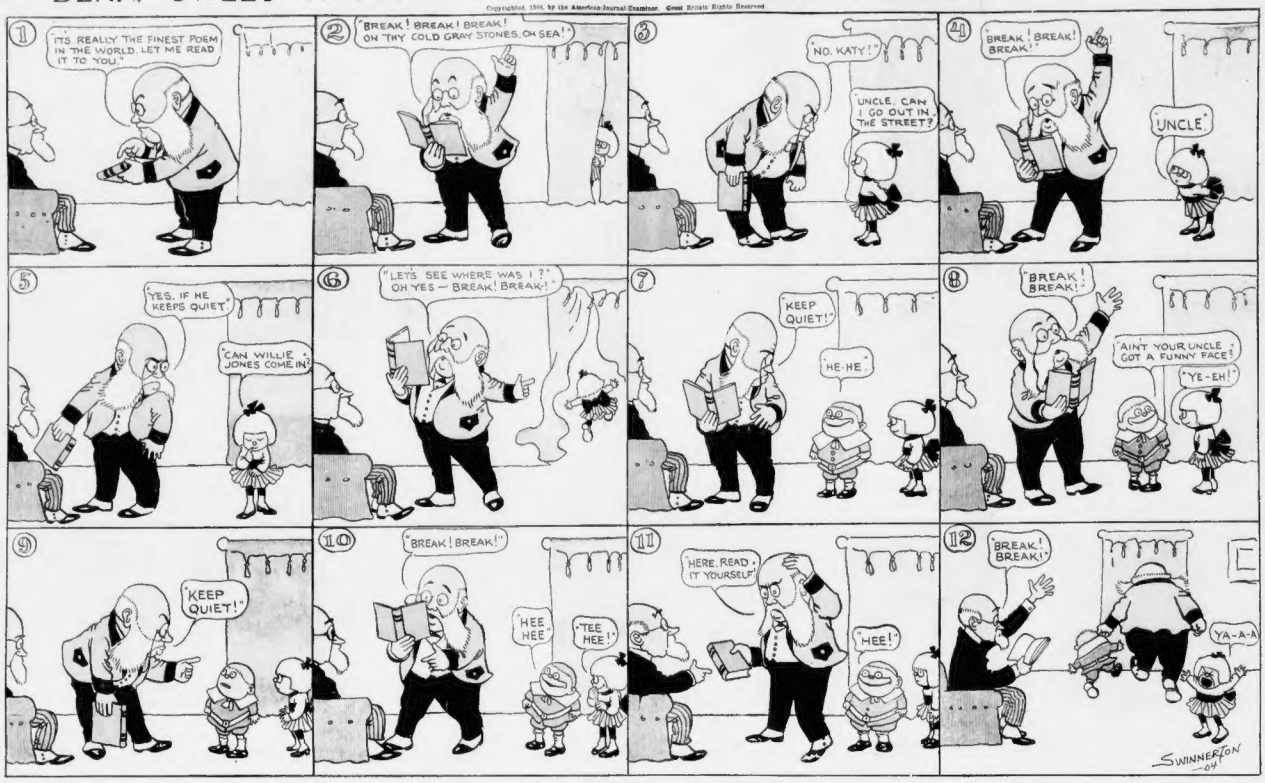

JIMMY—HE WAITS

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How "Love Found a Way."

Out of the window in her "nightie," a two hour journey in her bare feet and then a row across the river at sun-rise to meet her waiting lover and be married.

Miss Nora Beswick who is now Mrs. Highland

William T. Highland

"LOVE will find a way" is a truth that holds good in Kentucky even when stern parental objections have gone to the length of locking a love-smitten daughter in her room and hiding her clothes. The Kentucky heroine of a midnight elopement who was not daunted by her bare feet and a night gown for her sole covering, was Miss Nora Beswick, of Henderson County. She is now the happy bride of William T. Highland, a prosperous farmer of that county.

Miss Nora was very pretty and only eighteen. Mr. Highland, the man she loved, and who loved her, was thirty-eight; that is why her parents objected to the match. It is proverbial that when this sort of obstacles are placed in the matrimonial way of Kentucky girls those girls have to be watched. Mr. and Mrs. Beswick had no illusions on the mattery they watched their daughter. She was not permitted to meet or correspond with the man of her choice. When she retired to her room—on the second floor of her home—at night, she was carefully locked in, after every article of her wearing apparel except her lace-trimmed, flowing night robe had been placed beyond her reach.

But Mr. Highland, the lover, had a loyal friend in Edward Pemberton, a farmer youth of the neighborhood, who was just at the age when the flame of romance burns its fiercest in farmer boys' bosoms. Through him the elopement was planned without awakening the suspicions of the elder Beswicks. It was arranged that on a certain night a skiff should be in readiness in a secluded nook on the bank of the Ohio River several miles away at Scuffletown, Ky., and that Mr. Highland should be waiting opposite on the Indiana side of the stream, with a team and surrey. When he saw that the windows of the Beswick home were all dark, young Pemberton was to approach under Miss Nora's window and indicate by throwing pebbles against the glass that all was prepared.

It was part of Pemberton's duty to provide a knotted rope, down which Miss Nora was to climb to the ground, and a long overcoat as a means of quickly supplementing her scanty attire.

Because of the watchfulness of the elder Beswicks it was fortunate that it rained heavily during the early part of the night set for the elopement. Even with that imagined discouragement to possible elopers it was after midnight when the watchers put out their lights and went to bed.

Miss Nora has related that when, after endless hours of waiting, she finally heard the welcome pebbles on her window panes, she was so nervous she could hardly stand. But when she had the knotted rope in her hand, and had fastened it securely to a bedpost, she felt her courage equal to all the demands upon it—the going down that rope in her nightgown and the long, muddy tramp in her bare feet.

Down she clambered noiselessly. The moment she touched ground the overcoat was about her shoulders, covering her snugly, all but her head and her bare feet. Then away she sped over the turnpike toward Scuffletown at a pace which taxed the speed of Edward Pemberton.

The moonlight, which made the descent from the window seem hazardous, was obscured by clouds during the tramp to Scuffletown—for which Miss Nora with her bare head and feet was grateful.

For two hours they tramped, and at last came to the river and the spot where the skiff was moored. All this time Miss Nora had listened with her heart in her mouth for sounds of pursuit. As the skiff shot out into the river with sturdy Edward Pemberton at the oars, while the eloping bride sat in the stern, the moon came out from behind the clouds.

"Oh, Edward!" she pleaded, "pull as hard as you can. I'm so afraid we shall be seen."

Edward responded nobly, and just in the gray of dawn they reached the Indiana shore. Near by was the little town of Rockport. It was here that the lover was to be waiting with his team.

It had taken Mr. Highland half the night to drive over from Evansville, Ind., where he had made arrangements for the marriage. Uncertain just where his bride and her guide would land he had spent the hours after midnight patrolling the bank.

Just as the east was rosy with approaching sunrise the anxious lover was led down the bank to the skiff, where he clasped happy Miss Nora in his arms.

Then there was a swift ride to Rockport, where the bride was provided with a very necessary outfit and enabled to make an equally necessary toilet after the long tramp through the mud. After this, no longer fearing pursuit, she enjoyed the ride to Evansville, where the party arrived at noon. The City Clerk was ready with the license, and half an hour later Justice Henry Schrader had changed Miss Nora's name to Mrs. William T. Highland.

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MYSTERY OF A "WHITE-CAP" OUTRAGE

Photo by Hargrave Kelso Wash.

Lulu Ward
Who Hurried to the Bedside of Her Suffering Lover and Married Him at Once.

Young Kelley on His Way to Wed Pretty Miss Ward, Is Seized by Masked Riders, Tied to a Horse, Galloped at Breakneck Speed Into the Woods, Cruelly Abused and Left to Die.

M. H. Kelley, the Victim, and Hero of the Bedside Wedding.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 26.

A MYSTERIOUS band of whitecaps, undoubtedly inspired by a rejected suitor, in torturing and leaving in the woods more dead than alive the successful lover, have almost hastened the marriage which they evidently sought to prevent. Learning of the plight of her promised husband, the girl procured a license and, hurrying to his bedside, had the marriage ceremony performed then and there, so that, as his wife, she might remain and nurse him back to health.

This is the bare outline of a thrilling romance, which narrowly escaped being tragedy, that has just had its happy denouement in the little town of Kelso, Washington. Never before in the history of Whitecap outrages in the different parts of the country have the perpetrators so successfully concealed their identity. The only witness of the deed was the victim himself, and his sufferings so affected his mind that he is able to give only an imperfect account of the affair.

The victim is M. H. Kelley, a young man of good reputation, living in Kelso. He was engaged to marry Miss Lulu Ward, of the neighboring town of Catlin, a charming girl of good social connections and some wealth, who was attending school at Kilsenberg, which is only a short ride from Kelso. They had arranged to meet in Kelso for the marriage ceremony on Monday evening. Kelley had made all his arrangements for the wedding except the procuring of a marriage license. On Monday morning the County Clerk at Kalama, Washington, received a telephone message from Kelley saying that he would call for a marriage license during the day and asking some questions concerning it.

Vanished from the Earth.

The last seen of the young man by any of his friends until his pitiful plight was discovered on Friday was when he left the house of Joe Baxter, a little way out in the country, where he had spent Sunday night. Kelley had arranged with Baxter to meet him at the Kelso railway station at 2 p. m. Monday, to accompany him to Kalama, in order to procure the marriage license. Baxter kept this appointment, and waited until the last train at 5 o'clock, then as Kelley did not appear he drove home.

Meanwhile Miss Ward waited in Catlin, wondering why the bridegroom did not come for her, as arranged.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday passed by with no news of Kelley. It was as though he had vanished from the face of the earth. The country all about Kelso is wooded and lonely, with scattering dwellings and roads for the most part rather rough. There was talk about sending out a searching party. Then came Friday with its startling developments.

On Friday morning Sid Jones, of Kelso, went out with his dogs hunting in the woods. When several miles from town the dogs began acting strangely. They halted and looked at their master, then put their noses to the ground and moved off into the thicker timber, the hunter following.

Suddenly the dogs, whining and yelping, stopped at the foot of a sapling, and there the hunter, coming up, found the missing bridegroom.

Kelley was in a pathetic condition, only partly conscious. A gag was tightly bound in his mouth, and his arms and legs were so tightly bound with wire that it was impossible for him to move. His legs were bound together both above and below the knees, and the wire used was so strong that Jones found that it could not be removed without the proper tools. He managed to take the gag out of the young man's mouth, and, seeing evidences of returning consciousness, asked:

Remembered His Wedding Day.

"Who did this to you?"

"I—I don't know," stammered Kelley.

"For God's sake, how long have you been here?"

"It was Monday—yes, I remember—my wedding day."

Then Kelley became unconscious again. Realizing that assistance and tools to cut the wires were necessary, Jones commanded the dogs to guard the unconscious man, and hurried to town. As soon as possible he returned with two friends, a wire cutter and some brandy in a flask. A spoonful of the liquor revived Kelley so that he could give a fragmentary account of what had befallen him, while one of the rescuers cut the wires from his arms and legs.

But before the victim of the outrage was able to assemble his ideas with any sort of coherence the full horror of his torturers' work burst upon them. The wires that bound him hand and foot were not the only ones that held him prostrate. Others had actually been pushed in and out through punctures in his skin and then twisted in a manner that would make the pain unbearable upon the victim's slightest movement.

The rescuers were hardly able to believe their eyes. The wire that pierced the man's flesh impaled also a photograph, which, around another loop was wound a strand of hair, evidently a lock from the head of a woman. A glance at the photograph and the motive of the torturers was apparent. The photograph was that of Miss Ward, Kelley's fiancee.

"They took her picture from my pocket," whispered Kelley. "They took the picture and the lock of her hair I always carried and put them on the wire—and then they laughed in my face and left me."

The rescuers looked in each other's eyes. Who was guilty of this nameless mutilation, this desecration of objects most sacred to the lover, except some rejected and revengeful suitor? But now was no time for speculation. The victim had been kicked and bruised so severely that with his four days and eights of lying helpless with out food or drink, his life was in danger. They carried him to town and placed him in care of physicians in the house of a friend.

At first the doctors said the man could not recover. The news spread all through the country and on the following day reached the ears of Miss Ward. She started immediately for the bedside of her lover and lingered on the way only long enough to get the marriage license that was waiting at Kalama.

The girl took a fierce delight in thus speeding the ceremony which the whitecap miscreants had attempted to prevent altogether. She had just returned from Portland, Oregon, whither she had gone on Monday evening in response to a message that her lover lay there prostrated by a sudden illness. Accompanied by a young woman friend she

[illegible]ed gone at once in response to a summons, which took the form of a letter signed with the name of her pastor. On reaching the address given she found no trace of Mr. Kelley. She called at several similar addresses with no more success, and then grew suspicious that she had been tricked by some one.

She had been followed from her old Kansas home by a rejected suitor named Baker. He had persisted in his attentions even after her engagement to Mr. Kelley and not only made himself a nuisance, but showed himself to be a dangerous and unscrupulous character. The letter announcing her to Portland was not in the handwriting of her fiance. Had it been written by Baker as a means of breaking off her match with Kelley? Then, troubled by the idea that Mr. Kelley, too, might be the victim of similar measures, or worse, she hurried back to Catlin. She was just in time to get the first news of Mr. Kelley's rescue.

When she reached her lover's bedside he had partied sufficiently to encourage the doctors to believe he would recover. They whispered together and then she sent for the Rev. Mr. Wolfe, pastor of the Kelso Methodist Church. He came promptly, and there in the presence of half a dozen of their friends, with the bridegroom barely able to make the responses, they were married.

Now that the brave girl for whom he had suffered so much was his wife, young Kelley improved rapidly. Next day he was able to remember more of what had occurred on that Monday afternoon. The young wife held his hand as he tried to tell in his broken sentences how he had been tricked and done almost to death.

"I left Joe Baxter's Monday morning," he said, "and was walking along a lonely bit of road when I met a man and a woman—at least one was in woman's clothes. They were strangers to me. They wanted to know if I was Mr. Kelley. Then they told me that they were stopping at a house down the road, where a letter to me from my father was waiting. They would be up after me in a buggy. They would be home at 1 o'clock, and if I would call I could get the letter.

"I did not have to be at the station till 3 o'clock, to meet Joe Baxter. I was anxious to hear from my father, and so at 1 o'clock I called at the house of the strangers.

"The moment I was in the house several persons seized, blindfolded and bound me so quickly that I had no chance to observe them closely. The two were there that I [illegible]

[illegible] me out in the road—how many others I don't know.

"I cannot tell you all the harsh and brutal things they did to me. I was kicked and beaten till I was insensible. When I came to I was bound on the back of a horse, which others, also mounted, seemed to be leading over a rough road in the woods.

"We seemed to be going around in circles. Sometimes they would make my horse gallop. This was more than I could bear in my bruised condition. I became unconscious again, and did not know any more until revived by the pain of their mutilations inflicted in the woods where I was found.

Then the bride, whose tears were flowing, told of the trick that had been played to get her away to Portland.

"I believe Baker is the monster!" she exclaimed. And then, calming herself, she soothed the nervous wreck who was now her husband.

The police at once began a search for the man called Baker, but no one answering to his description has been found. In the last few days both the bride and bridegroom have received several letters, but on the advice of the police have not revealed their contents. They are believed to be threatening letters, written by members of the white cap gang, designed to intimidate their victim and his wife and prevent further inquiry. The search still goes forward, however, and it will be an unlucky day for the miscreants when they are captured.

Why Modern Systems of House-heating Are All Wrong.

PEOPLE living in furnace or steam-heated houses are often at a loss to account for their bodily discomfort, although the thermometer indicates the temperature they have usually felt to be right for comfort and health. On some days with the thermometer marking 70 degrees of heat, they are unable to keep warm and wonder if the instrument is right or whether something is wrong with themselves.

The fact is that the thermometer is not a safe guide, for it indicates only one of two things necessary to be governed; it notes the degree of heat irrespective of the degree of humidity, and, in its effect upon the body, dry heat is much different from moist heat.

Anyone who frequents Turkish baths will have noted how much hot air a temperature of 120 degrees in the steam room appears than 140 or even 150 degrees in the *dry* heat room.

This subject has been very fully treated by Dr. Henry Mitchell Smith in a paper read before the Brooklyn Medical Society, and in a review of that paper in Cassier's Magazine. Both point out that it is the sensible temperature upon which bodily comfort depends and not the temperature indicated by the ordinary thermometer; and the sensible temperature is something which is largely influenced by the degree of humidity of the atmosphere.

To humidify, however, the modern heating engineer has given very little attention, and the result is that we frequently find indoor winter temperatures of a dried-out atmosphere at anything between 70 degrees and 75 degrees with far less comfort than would be experienced at 65 degrees or 68 degrees in a suitably moistened atmosphere. As to this, Professor Warren R. Johnston is quoted by Dr. Smith as having said:

"It is a curious fact that it is only through the moisture in the air that it receives heat. Heat naturally radiates from all bodies that are warmer than their surroundings; if the air has little or no moisture in it, the radiated heat goes right through it without warming it; but if it is moist it stops the radiated heat, and heat warms it. If it were not for the moisture in the air it would be too cold to live in. Humidity in the air is nature's great bed blanket for her children, without which they would all perish; so, likewise, moisture in the living room acts as clothing and helps to keep us warm."

Commenting upon this, Dr. Smith remarks:

"A moment's consideration shows that the prevailing practice of depending upon the thermometer as the sole guide in the heating of buildings is not only inadequate and unscientific, but it is often misleading. It is not sufficient to know only the temperature if we desire either comfort or health, for the same temperature produces varying sensations of warmth or cold, depending upon the relative humidity at the time existing. It is unscientific and arbitrary to lay down a fixed temperature as a standard for living or sleeping rooms unless the relative humidity is indicated as well.

"No improvement in indoor atmospheric conditions can be expected until heating engineers and the people whom they serve realize that with the ever-varying absolute humidity out of doors no system of heating can be made satisfactory if the indoor relative humidity is disregarded. Even thermostatic temperature control will not fill the requirement, for a constant temperature is constant to his effects only if accompanied by a constant relative humidity.

Heating systems with air-moistening accessories of approved kind are common enough in some manufacturing plants—in cotton mills, for example—in which carefully controlled moisture percentages in the atmosphere are vital factors in the successful operation of the plant. Curiously, however, these do not seem to have acquired the propriety of similar installations for the benefit of human beings. In the conventional type of American hot-air furnace for dwelling-house heating, we have the water-pan method of moistening the air; but in many households its purpose is but vaguely understood, and the attention which is given it by servants is scant.

At its best, moreover, it is an inefficient contrivance. Where steam or hot water heating is used in a dwelling-house, no presence whatever is made at air-moistening. The way in which unduly dry hot air, of the kind ordinarily found indoors during the Winter season, helps to swell the life of mankind is thus outlined by Dr. Smith:

"The skin and the mucous membranes of the respiratory passages are the principal sufferers, since these tissues are always kept moist with their own secretions, and from them water is freely abstracted to satisfy the large saturation deficit in the air breathed, such air, passing with every inspiration over the moistening surfaces nature has provided in the mucous membranes, calling for an enormous output of the fluid elements of these tissues. This leads to glandular overactivity and its consequent evils, catarrhal inflammation and others."

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THE FACE THAT WON 5 MILLION DOLLARS

How the Pictures of a Poor Little Artist's Model Printed on this Page Three Years Ago brought Miss Evelyn Nesbit a Multi-Millionaire Husband, Young Harry Thaw, Brother of the Countess of Yarmouth.

The page from this paper of ***March 17, 1901,*** *which attracted Mr. Thaw.*

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Until recent cabled announcement of the marriage of Harry Kimball Thaw, the Pittsburg millionaire, and little Miss Evelyn Nesbit, would seem to be the climax of a romance which began in the pages of this newspaper. Just three and one-half years ago a page of remarkable photographs of Miss Nesbit was printed in this supplement, and her features instantly became famous in every photographer's and artist's studio in the country. It was the picture published for the first time in March, three years ago (and we print it again on this page to-day), which caught the eye of young Thaw, and started him in pursuit of the girl whom the cablegrams announce he has married in Europe.

It is a curious fact that young **Thaw and Miss Nesbit were** both born and brought up in Pittsburg, but neither knew the other. The poor little girl had often strolled by and looked wonderingly at the great Thaw mansion, and from the sidewalk had seen the rich young man drive by. But it was not until his eyes fell upon this supplement page three years ago that the young millionaire determined to hunt out the girl whose photograph had won his heart.

As soon as the photographs of **Miss Nesbit** were printed under the caption of "A New American Beauty," the fortunes of the poor girl and her almost penniless mother were turned. Artists and photographers sought her, and the young woman was induced to go to New York, where a wider and richer field presented itself. In the studios of the great New York artists Miss Nesbit met men of national fame, like Stanford White, the famous architect, and others who are intimately connected with the world of art.

Many Were Victims of Her Beauty.

Most of these great men **sought Miss Nesbit's services as a** model, and it is said that more than one of them fell a victim to her unusual charms. But she went about her affairs evidently unperturbed, for a long while seeming to care more for the rather bohemian associations of **other models** and the less distinguished artists by whom she was employed, than for the attentions of the rich.

For some months after **Mr. Thaw met** her she continued in her modest way of living. With her own hands her mother, who lived with her, fashioned the simple gowns in which she posed. She was still in her "teens then, and the very simplicity of these gowns added to her youthful charms. Presently, however, her fortunes brightened so much that she and her mother were able to take a pretty flat in the Audubon Apartments. There she dressed somewhat more expensively, a fact which was commented on with looks of mild envy by her bohemian friends.

At that time it was well known that **Harry K. Thaw** was much in love with her. There is one episode that is well remembered. Mr. Thaw thought that the parlor in the Audubon flat would be improved by the presence of a grand piano. So one day he sent up one—it was of the most celebrated make. But little Miss Nesbit drew the line at gifts of grand pianos, and the men had to haul it away again.

About this time Miss Nesbit had a brief attack of stage fever. Perhaps it was Mr. Thaw who exerted the influence that secured for her an engagement as show girl, first in the "Wild Rose," which was very brief indeed, and later in "The Girl from Dixie," which was even briefer. The truth was that Miss Nesbit's beautiful face was not accompanied by qualities which suited her for the stage, and that was the end of her experience before the footlights. To Mr. George Lederer Miss Nesbit owes her opportunity to try out her stage capabilities.

Sought Her at a Dinner Party.

At this time she seemed to have been a little cruel in her treatment of the infatuated millionaire. Sometimes she would have other engagements when he wanted to see her. Upon one occasion he broke in on Mr. Lederer's supper party at a fashionable restaurant, and when the host and guests looked up in surprise, he apologized for the intrusion, saying:

"I beg your pardon, but I expected to find Miss Nesbit here."

Soon after the collapse of Miss Nesbit's stage career she went to a fashionable seminary in New England for a year. It is said that she studied very hard. At any rate, she suffered a serious illness afterward which kept her in a sanitarium for several months. After her convalescence she and her mother, who she said to have quarreled because of her fondness for bohemian companions, were reconciled and went abroad.

In London there is said to have been another difference between mother and daughter, this time because the elder lady had some doubts about the seriousness of Harry K. Thaw's attentions. The mother came home, and shortly afterward was married, her first husband having died several years before. Miss Nesbit's story told to friends in New York of the months that followed is that she travelled in Europe with a party of which Mr. Thaw was the leader, but that there were always plenty of chaperons.

A curious circumstance—perhaps it helps to explain the recent marriage—is the tale told by Miss Nesbit on her return to America a year ago. She told friends in New York that she feared Mr. Thaw was not in his right mind.

"Why," said she, "I became actually afraid of him. He has some of my jewels now, which he took because he thought I was going to run away from him."

The young millionaire came over on the next ship, and whatever little differences they had had, seemed to be speedily settled, for last Spring Miss Nesbit was again a member of a Thaw party which sailed away gayly Europeward.

In Switzerland last August young Thaw had an experience which was cabled to America with particulars which now seem to indicate that he and Miss Nesbit have been married for several months. The dispatches said that Mr. Thaw had been arrested for rapid auto driving with his "young wife." At that time his friends on this side thought that this was merely a mistake on the part of the correspondents, although the very pretty young woman in the case, who was clothed in a chic leather skirt and jacket, with a hood such as is worn by Dutch babies, was much admired in the Swiss court, and being interviewed, said:

"Harry is such a dear good fellow when he doesn't lose his temper. If he had only held his tongue in that horrid little court room his fine would have been much less."

The description of the lady now seems to fit tolerably well the former Miss Evelyn Nesbit, now, and perhaps then, Mrs. Harry K. Thaw.

As the wife of Harry K. Thaw, this poor little Pittsburg girl who, three years ago, earned her living as a model will be mistress of an immense fortune. When the elder Thaw died some twelve years ago, he left to the widow and seven children an estate then valued at $40,000,000. The amount received by Harry K. Thaw was five million dollars. Nearly all great fortunes in America have largely increased since that time. But even had Harry Thaw's share not increased, the income, amounting to at least $250,000 a year, has probably covered even his sensationally lavish expenses. At any rate, the fortune of which the former little photograph model is now mistress must mount away up in the millions.

It will be interesting to hear what will be thought about this marriage in Paris, where a certain countess still lives, who once threatened to commit suicide because neither her beauty nor her title appeared to interest young Mr. Thaw in a matrimonial way.

The Picture Printed in This Supplement ***Three Years Ago Which Won Miss Evelyn Nesbit Her Husband***

Harry K. Thaw.

Art Poses of Miss Nesbit.

The Famous $50,000 Beauty Dinner.

It will be remembered that Harry K. Thaw has been a great favorite in Paris with most of the world-famous beauties of that gay capital. He won their hearts several years ago by giving a dinner to something like a score of them, he being the only member of the sterner sex present, and the whole affair, including flowers, music and jewelled souvenirs, cost the tidy sum of $50,000. The queen of this celebration was Cleo de Merode. Lliane de Pougy was also present, and Miss Anna Gladdison, the belle of America. Since then it is said that no American has been so popular with the lovely women of the old world's capitals as this same Harry K. Thaw.

The new Mrs. Harry K. Thaw, who once earned her living posing for photographs, is now much more than the mistress of $5,000,000; she is sister-in-law to a countess. Perhaps she may be invited to visit the Earl and Countess of Yarmouth at their ancestral home in England. In fact, it would be a strange act of ingratitude on the part of the Earl not to invite her, at least, for it was her husband who encouraged him to sue for the hand of Miss Alice Thaw, and who helped smooth over the family obstacles during the period of courtship.

In Harry K. Thaw's rambles about Europe he has made many friends of other titled personages, particularly in France. It is not beyond possibility that his wife, by this means, may become the guest of Prince Brancaccio, the Baroness de Rothschild, and of numerous other princes, dukes, marquises, counts, viscounts and barons, who have been Harry K. Thaw's guests in the past.

When **Harry K. Thaw** decided not to marry the Countess de Montagne, that noble lady, after threatening to drink poison, had a submarine boat built for herself, in which she proposed to spend the rest of her life down among the fishes. It is hardly probable that the new Mrs. Thaw will be invited to join in any of these submarine excursions. In fact, she may well be satisfied with her feat in finally capturing **one of the most-sought-after young millionaires in America.**

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How to Make a Good Husband

Things a Husband Should Do.

By Mrs. A. C. Smith, Whose Husband Didn't Do Them.

Never neglect a parting kiss when starting for business. This means YOU, and not your wife.

Take your wife to the theatre at least once a week—your wife has a right to a little entertainment now and then.

When you buy theatre tickets telephone home and give your wife ample time to dress. Many a husband has had his little theatre party spoiled by an unappreciative wife who has not had time to dress properly for the parting kiss.

Tell your wife at least once a day that you love her. Don't compel her to force this confession from you. Let it come by your own free will.

Even if you have business burdens, remember that your wife has troubles of her own. Between the bites of her breakfast your wife has a thousand things to think of, and do not wait for her to take the initiative of a

By Mrs. Linda Hull Larned,
Author of "The Hostess of To-day.

SO much is constantly printed on the shortcomings of wives and the best way to fit a prospective bride for the duties of matrimony, and lately, the establishment of a school to make "Ideal Wives," that it is time to stop and ask How can we produce Ideal Husbands? This is a broad subject, and there is evidence that women are not entirely satisfied to meekly study their own wifely defects, but are beginning to require a higher standard of conduct from the other side of the house.

"Beauty Alone Cannot Be Depended on to Hold a Husband's Love."

"The beautiful Mrs. James G. Blaine, whose husband tired of her loveliness almost before the honeymoon was over."

well: he ate the fish without the sauce: the entree he balked at gently, but made no remark. I learned later that he was expecting better things. The meat wasn't exactly to his liking, but still, he had hopes of the salad. When that came and he had tasted it, his expression was shocking. But he still thought that the dessert might be the redeeming feature. I had taken pains to see that it was not fit to be served, and when John tasted it he was angry all through. It is true he did not say very much in words, but his manner, his tones and his behavior all the evening would certainly not have caused any girl to leave a comfortable home for him.

"During our engagement I had permitted Mr. Gregson to make me presents of some value, and for a time encouraged him, to show whether he was of a generous or a niggardly disposition—for there is no more fruitful source of domestic unhappiness than a money-mean husband. In this respect I must, in all justice, say that my fiance proved his generous nature.

"To test the patience of my fiance I invited a few other men friends each evening when I knew he was going to call."

The recently reported experiments of Miss Sarah Hart, of Chicago, are an excellent illustration of the growing tendency to require from the husband the same qualities of patience, thoughtfulness, generosity and amiability which are, of course, always expected of the wife. Miss Hart put her lover through a series of pretty severe tests—and found out in advance that Mr. Gregson would not be a very satisfactory life partner.

"Some women," said Miss Hart, "wait until they are married before they learn much about their husbands. I determined to know something about Mr. Gregson before I became his wife. In the first place, it seemed to me that no man can be a good husband who does not possess patience. To test this important quality I invited a few other men friends each evening when I knew he was going to call. After the first evening Mr. Gregson showed great annoyance at the presence of the other men, and to help him a little in the test I whispered that he should have patience—that he could remain longer than the rest. This he did with some ill nature on the second evening, but upon the third occasion he flew into a rage and left without attempting to 'sit it out.' I, therefore, made a mental memorandum that my fiance lacked the important qualification of patience

"He was angry all through, and his manner, his tones and his behavior would certainly not have caused any girl to leave a comfortable home for him."

spend, or at least so little as to make her ashamed when she comes in contact with the wife of her tradesman, her plumber, or the wage-earning woman. And yet the woman who conducts her household successfully deserves a salary far greater than that of any worker outside of the home.

GOOD FORM IN ONE'S HOME ABOUT ONE'S WIFE'S PURSE.

Perhaps it is her own fault that she does not get this recognition in the form of an allowance or stated yearly income for her own special needs. She may know so little about the proper use of money that she abuses the trust, or she may be too diffident to ask for it. It is a delicate subject even after years of married life, and men are so thoughtless about such things.

As soon as a wife shows ability to manage her household affairs with credit to herself and honor to her husband, she should be entrusted with just so much of the yearly income as will cover the expenses of food, service, furnishings, clothes and those necessary accessories of life—hospitality, charity, books, travel, recreation and artistic belongings.

"I permitted him to make me presents of some value to show whether he was of a generous or a niggardly disposition."

"Still, I thought a great deal of John, and I decided to give him another chance. If there is one thing which is certain to make a home unhappy it is a husband who is 'fussy.' Two or three times I invited my fiance to dinner, making sure that each dish was admirably cooked and served. He remarked that I was certainly a model housekeeper, and eagerly pressed for an early date for our marriage. A few days later I arranged quite a different dinner for him. I made sure that the soup was served at the coldest possible; the entree was purposely seasoned with red pepper to an agonising point.

"I watched Mr. Gregson. He went through the soup very

Never neglect a parting kiss when starting for business. This means YOU, and not your wife.

Take your wife to the theatre at least once a week. Your wife has a right to a little entertainment now and then.

"Still one more important qualification in a husband is constancy. Even if my lover fell through on patience and fussiness, I might be satisfied if he exhibited the devotion and constancy which a woman yearns for. When the episode of the dinner had passed out of his mind, and we were on the most affectionate terms, I purposely accepted some invitations from other young men. On several occasions I was not at home when he called, and was careful to leave word that I had gone for a drive, or a matinee, or to church with Mr. Somebody Else. While I am not so foolish as to have hoped for a heavenly existence with Mr. Gregson, or any other man, yet I had thought that he should remain faithful and constant. To my astonishment he became furiously angry at my conduct and broke off the engagement."

Now, while I do not altogether commend Miss Hart's experiments, still her line of reasoning is worth pondering. At the same time it is worth while to listen to the epigrammatic advice of another woman, Mrs. Ashley C. Smith, also of Chicago, who deals with the question of how a husband, after marriage, should keep his wife happy in a sunny home. Mrs. Smith's rules are printed elsewhere on this page.

MERE BEAUTY IS NOT ENOUGH.

Of course none but silly girls expect the same sort of artificial, up-in-the-clouds existence in married life as has marked their courtship. After the honeymoon things settle down to a normal condition. And there is one great human truth which pretty girls never seem to know—that beauty alone cannot be depended on to hold a husband's love. I have before me a newspaper portrait of the wonderfully beautiful Mrs. James G. Blaine, whose husband tired of her loveliness almost before the honeymoon was over. And I can think of dozens of conspicuous beauties who failed to hold their husband's affections.

Since the publication in these columns the other week of the discussion on the subject, "Can an Ideal Bride Be Made to Order?" my daily packet of mail has been quite disconcerting with complaints of the men and how they behave at home, and why in it worth while to be a model wife when men are so often lacking in the qualities which make a model husband. I shall publish some of them, together with the antidotes, and then await patiently the defence of the husbands, fathers and sons.

One wife complains that to every remark of hers—pleasant or otherwise—she receives in response a "grunt" of approval or disapproval. He does not even take the trouble to enunciate a civil "yes" or "no." This is probably an extreme case, but the man who cannot enter into his wife's little schemes or happenings with cordial enthusiasm should be treated to a dose of indifference.

To the wives of such the few following suggestions are offered as harmless remedies, well worth trying:

Do not ask any unnecessary questions when he takes his paper or book and becomes oblivious to his surroundings. Do likewise.

Do not import any bits of news that you know he would like to hear. Men enjoy gossip as much as ordinary people. Let him hear them at his club or anywhere away from his happy home,

Many a husband has had his little theatre party spoiled by an unappreciative wife, who has not had time to dress properly for the show.

Tell your wife at least once a day that you love her. Don't compel her to force this confession from you.

cured a bad case of "grumble" at meal time. This particular husband was "a desperate case," as one's physician would diagnose it. (It is not always the husband, however, who finds fault with everything set before him. It is far too often the son who has come home from college—a little better than the old folk, in his own sometime mind.)

In this case under our discussion the food was either too hot or too cold, or there was that infernal, everlasting beefsteak when he wanted chicken, and so on. He, like a spoiled child, kept on until she was exasperated; so she said, with that superb, exquisite calm that every man must revere in woman: "I shall try in every way to please you. I shall study your tastes, and so far as in my power shall see that your food is clean, well cooked and perfectly served, and then I shall sit down to a meal that shall be peaceful, even if I have to take it in my own room alone"—and she did.

Whenever the man lapsed into fault-finding she went immediately, though amiably, to her own room, ordered her dinner served there, and left him to grumble alone. There is no fun in finding fault if there be no one there to listen. Of course at the next meal she appeared smiling and radiant as though nothing whatever had happened. Now she declares that they are living together in peace and happiness, for John is a really good sort after all. He, she says, began to see that her love for him, though great, indeed, would not endure the constant strain of fault-finding.

HOW A HUSBAND SHOULD ALWAYS BE A GENTLEMAN WITH HIS PURSE-STRINGS.

There is another correspondent who asks how can she be a model wife as long as she is forced to beg for every dollar she spends. She has children and servants and a luxurious home, and yet she is often embarrassed through lack of pin money for car fare, postage stamps, club dues, and all those multitudinous little necessities so dear to a woman's soul.

Every dollar she gets is given grudgingly by the overscrupulous husband, who demands an itemized account of the last $5 he bestowed upon her not long since.

It may have been only yesterday, or it may have been a month ago—all the same he forgets that time flies and that money, too, has wings.

He is the same man who wonders why the monthly grocery bills come so often.

He is positive that he paid a bill of that size only a week ago.

He probably did—he waited just as long as he could before paying it, but time and appetite wait for no man.

The wife of a day laborer is often more financially independent than the wife or daughter of a successful merchant or professional man. The little wage is put in her hands at the end of each week and she knows just how much stretching she can do to make both ends meet. But in supposedly millionaire households, where there is so much corge in so many hundreds of avenues, the income is often an unknown quantity to the wife or daughter.

She is permitted to make bills anywhere and everywhere, independently and without criticism, but is given no money to

She should be instructed—if she does not know already—how to keep a bank account, and all expenditures coming directly under her supervision should be her especial responsibility. The women who have money of their own are few in this country although the number of financially independent women is increasing rapidly, but there is no woman worth marrying who is not worth trusting. I wish husbands would take this advice for some of them need it. The money question is the cause of much marital unhappiness, and a generous recognition of the rights of others—even wives—is one of the most important tenets of good form.

LINDA HULL LARNED.

"To test the important qualification of constancy I purposely accepted some invitations from other men."

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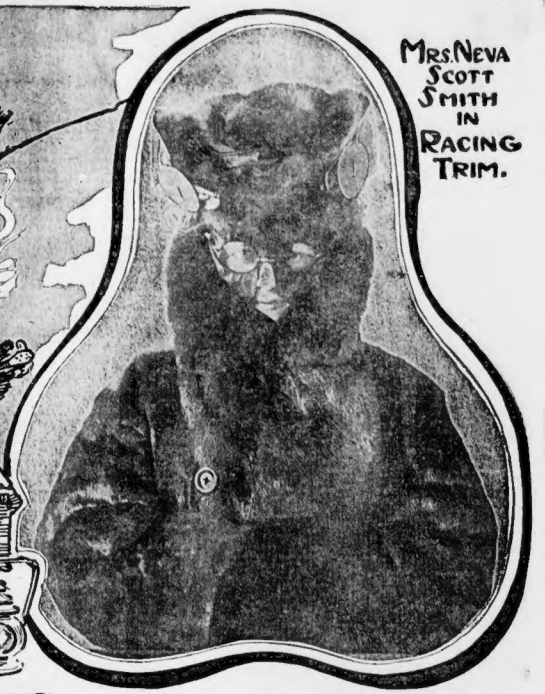
ROMANCE OF AN AUTOMOBILE SMASH-UP

The Fortunate Misfortune to Miss Scott's Motor Car Which Wrecked Her Theatre Party but Brought Her a Husband.

HER POODLE IN MOTOR-COSTUME.

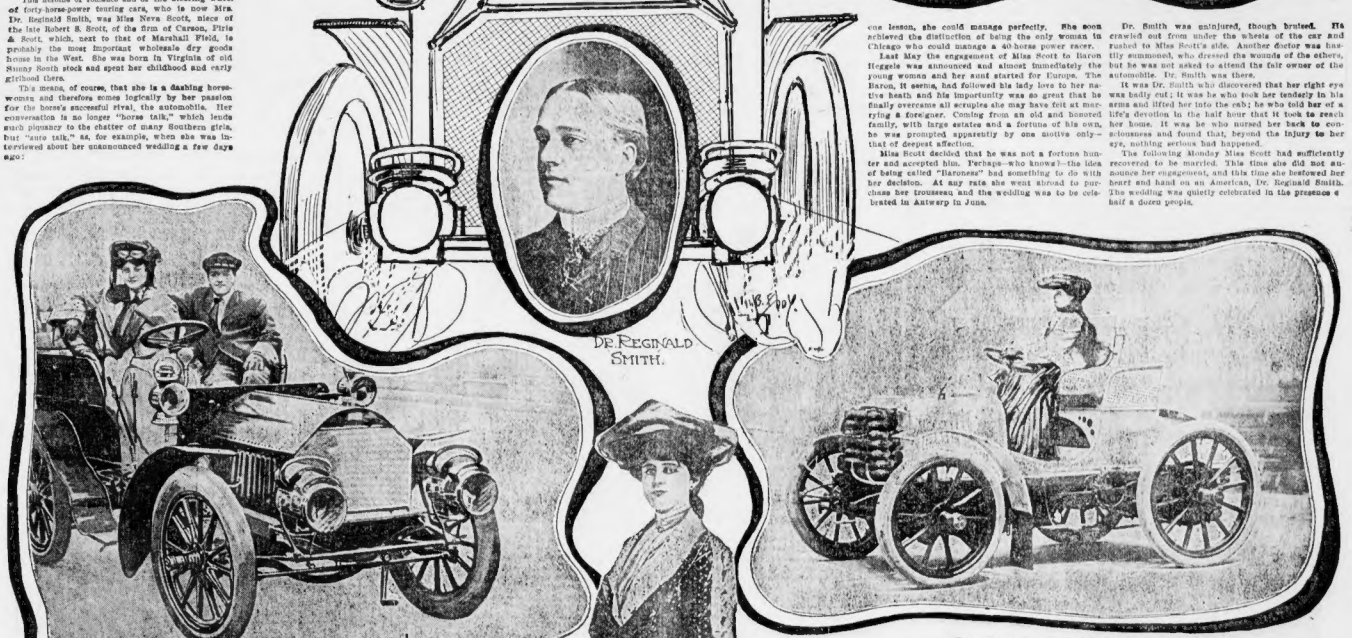


MRS. NEVA SCOTT SMITH IN RACING TRIM.

ONE of the prettiest modern romances in real life now stands to the credit of the all-pervading automobile. The heroine, a beautiful young heiress and motor expert, lost her heart in her own automobile smash-up. She was engaged to marry a German baron, but the smash-up enabled the automobile to triumph in favor of the popular young doctor who rescued her from the debris and bound up her bruises—and soon her own vehicle, driven by herself, will carry them through Europe on their honeymoon.

This heroine of romance and of the steering wheel of forty-horse-power touring cars, who is now Mrs. Dr. Reginald Smith, was Miss Neva Scott, niece of the late Robert S. Scott, of the firm of Carson, Pirie & Scott, which, next to that of Marshall Field, is probably the most important wholesale dry goods house in the West. She was born in Virginia of old Stanny South stock and spent her childhood and early girlhood there.

This means, of course, that she is a dashing horsewoman and therefore comes logically by her passion for the horse's successful rival, the automobile. Her conversation is no longer "horse talk," which lends such piquancy to the chatter of many Southern girls, but "auto talk," as, for example, when she was interviewed about her unannounced wedding a few days ago:



DR. REGINALD SMITH.

Mrs. Smith in Her Touring Car That Had the Fortunate Misfortune

"I lost the race yesterday. Well, the other woman had two mechanics there all day, and I'm sure she had her machine geared up.

"I was there alone, and was for a pure, unalloyed contest. Better luck next time, I hope, when I come home from Europe. Oh, about my marriage? Do you know that my husband has taken up motoring?

"Please don't think I married a doctor just because I wanted to have an ambulance outfit with me on my perilous trips.

"I shall stay in Europe until we have seen all there is to see from the chauffeur's seat, and I will endeavor to pick up a good racing machine to bring back and make things hum in America."

And then she spun down Michigan avenue in a machine which is the envy of all the women of her acquaintance, with her poodle in motor costume beside her.

There is reason to believe that Miss Scott had married Dr. Smith about in her subconsciousness for some time, and that but for the auto smash-up he probably would have remained in that, for him, unsatisfactory place.

A few years ago Neva Scott was sent to an Indiana convent and during the holidays she stayed with an aunt in Chicago, of whom she was very fond. About this time Dr. Reginald Smith came into her life, flitting across the stage, so to speak, and off again. But short as was her acquaintance with the young doctor, who was then going through Bellevue Hospital, in New York, he undoubtedly left an impression on her mind which she did not suspect at the time. In fact, Miss Scott was heard to say later that she had quarreled with the medical student every time she met him.

She first saw him in New York on one of her journeys East en route to Europe and later in Chicago at the house of his aunt, at whose home, several years afterward, she was to be married to him.

Dr. Smith, whose very name at first seemed to the young heiress hopelessly unromantic, was an American to the core—independent, self-reliant, neither asking favors nor giving reasons, but determining what was right and going ahead. Doubtless he fell in love with the little Southern girl just out of the convent, as lots of other men had before, but if he did nobody knew it. Probably he reasoned that the time was not ripe to declare his love; that she must first have time in which to distinguish between the false and the true; to rid herself of much of the sentimentality of extreme youth. He trusted to the common sense and good judgment which seem the American girl's prerogative, to win the day for him.

Meantime, somewhere in Europe, Miss Scott met a German baron—Herbert von Heggele—who fell desperately in love with her and threw himself, his title and all his possessions at her feet. But lots of other men had done the same thing, and "la belle Americaine," as she was called on the other side, was not at all flustered by the honor the nobleman had done her. She coquetted with him, as many fair women would do, and gave him just enough encouragement to make him feel that he might have a little—just a little—hope, and then she sailed for home!

In the meantime Miss Scott had become enamored of the automobile. She persuaded her aunt, with whom she lived, to consent to her buying one. Her first was a light runabout electric machine, but she soon wearied of this and purchased a larger one, which, after one lesson, she could manage perfectly. She soon achieved the distinction of being the only woman in Chicago who could manage a 40-horse power racer.

Last May the engagement of Miss Scott to Baron Heggele was announced and almost immediately the young woman and her aunt started for Europe. The Baron, it seems, had followed his lady love to her native heath and his importunity was so great that he finally overcame all scruples she may have felt at marrying a foreigner. Coming from an old and honored family, with large estates and a fortune of his own, he was prompted apparently by one motive only—that of deepest affection.

Miss Scott decided that he was not a fortune hunter and accepted him. Perhaps—who knows?—the idea of being called "Baroness" had something to do with her decision. At any rate she went abroad to purchase her trousseau and the wedding was to be celebrated in Antwerp in June.

Dr. Smith was uninjured, though bruised. He crawled out from under the wheels of the car and rushed to Miss Scott's side. Another doctor was hastily summoned, who dressed the wounds of the others, but he was not asked to attend the fair owner of the automobile. Dr. Smith was there.

It was Dr. Smith who discovered that her right eye was badly cut; it was he who took her tenderly in his arms and lifted her into the cab; he who told her of a life's devotion in the half hour that it took to reach her home. It was he who nursed her back to consciousness and found that, beyond the injury to her eye, nothing serious had happened.

The following Monday Miss Scott had sufficiently recovered to be married. This time she did not announce her engagement, and this time she bestowed her heart and hand on an American, Dr. Reginald Smith. The wedding was quietly celebrated in the presence of half a dozen people.

Mrs. Neva Scott Smith in Her Racing Machine.

Did she meet Dr. Reginald Smith before sailing? Subsequent events indicate that she did. Instead of a wedding there was a stormy scene on the other side; the Baron returned to his own country and the girl he had wooed and won, after travelling quietly with her devoted aunt for a few weeks, came back to America. When questioned several months later about the affair Miss Scott simply said:

"It was not that I found the Baron unworthy, but I realized at the last minute that an American girl would better marry an American man."

The fact of the broken engagement, however, was not known except among the girl's few intimate friends. When she returned to Chicago society was still out of town. Miss Scott became an automobile "fiend." She now had a beautiful forty-horsepower machine, in which she flew past her former acquaintances at a speed which precluded all possibility of recognition.

"Isn't Neva Scott married?"

"It cannot be the same Miss Scott."

"That accounts for our not receiving her wedding cards."

It was Dr. Smith who answered all inquiries and received all callers. And he did not look half so sad as he should have done after his narrow escape, either, nor considering the fact that Miss Scott was too severely injured to receive callers. He explained the situation:

"Miss Scott was returning from the theatre with a party of guests. When spinning along Michigan avenue the machine encountered a battery of street sweeping carts which nearly blocked the street. One of the "white wings" stepped almost in front of the fast-speeding machine. Miss Scott swerved the automobile to avoid hurting him. The street, which had just been sprinkled, was slippery. The big touring car slipped, careened madly and crashed into the curbstone, overthrowing its occupants."

"Dr. Smith was so good and kind at the time of the accident that—that—I found I loved him," she explained, with the same simplicity that had marked her explanation of her broken engagement with the German baron.

They did not start on their honeymoon immediately after the ceremony. Miss Scott had promised to take part in an automobile race the Saturday after her wedding, on the Harlem track. It was the first time in the history of automobile contests that women had competed in a regular event of a recognized meet and Mrs. Reginald Smith dashed under the wire a winner in a two-mile stretch, generously refusing to accept the prize offered because her competitor, Mrs. L. T. Roenitz, was stranded far behind with a broken tire.

When Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Roenitz took their machines out on the track there was a moment of restrained excitement, and at the pistol shot, contrary to expectations, neither of the fair, goggled and swathed contestants jumped or screamed, but simply bent to the levers and wheels, and the automobiles fairly jumped to get under way.

Mrs. Roenitz's machine came to a standstill at the third turn and from the stand could be seen a cloud of blue smoke arise.

When Mrs. Smith reached the end of her second mile she was declared the winner and the time announced as four minutes and twenty-four seconds.

"That wasn't a race at all," said Mrs. Smith to the crowd in the paddock surrounded and congratulated her. "We will race again to-morrow. I have only driven a machine for two months, but I would rather race again and have conditions equal. This was the first race I was ever in and I want to win on merit."

But in her race through Europe, which is about to begin, she will carry with her another prize which she has won "on merit" in spite of a smash-up—her husband, Dr. Reginald Smith.

Mrs. Reginald Smith.

Like one of Shakespeare's Tragedies

Ambition, Love, Avarice, Pride, Anger, Lust, Contempt and Hatred in High Society Life Vividly Revealed in a Murder Trial Unparalelled in Modern Times.

Count Bonmartini, Who Was Stabbed to Death by His Wife's Brother, with Her Guilty Knowledge and Approval.

IN Italy, the classical home of unbridled human passions, of intrigue and public crimes, the land that produced the Borgia family of poisoners, and the world's master epics, Bloodshed—there is now being acted, in a public court of justice, a tragic drama of modern Italian social life that cannot be matched in the sensationalism of its plot and in the range and intensity of the passions depicted by any of the world's master pieces of fiction. Even Shakespeare himself would be searched in vain for his authentic plots and characters, found more colorful and dramatic than the real and modern murder trial now in progress at Turin.

Not a murder of the ordinary kind, but a murder in which the society in which it occurred finds its foundations of events testimony which proves that in the highest social circles human lives, when they stand in the way of lawless pleasures and ambitions, have no more value than they had in the darkest years of the Sixteenth Century. More than this, although the persons principally involved are high in Italy's aristocracy of achievement which Marconi, the electrician, and Chiaparelli, the astronomer, are some how operations of the Lombrosian school declare that the accused murderers should be considered as "cyclonic rather than criminals."

They remark that the beautiful Countess Bonmartini, and her brother, Tullio Murri, two of the five who are on trial for the murder of Count Bonmartini, are "neurotic degenerates" who, in their father, Professor Murri, the most famous criminologist in Italy, is not much better. Dr. Sacchi, the Countess's brilliant friend and avowed accomplice, was pupil and assistant of Professor Murri, and a member of his domestic circle when she was little more than a child. Dr. Naldi, also accused, was a medical practitioner of good social standing, but impoverished by his dissolute manner of life. Romeo Doucet, the last of the accused quintette, was not only the friend of Tullio, but the confidential maid of his sister, the Countess, and of late a favorite of his Count.

MURDEROUS LIVES LINKED TOGETHER.

"These are the two women and three men whose lives had long been linked together—excepting only Dr. Naldi—through secret and unscrupulous associations, who are ranked in an iron cage in the courtroom at Turin while the trial proceeds.

Two years have elapsed since the murder, while different magistracies have been researching confidentiality testimony as the police produced it after the manner of Italian inquisitors. During the months of her imprisonment before being put now brought to

Rosina Bonetti, Who Lured the Count to His Death.

trial the Countess has grown haggard, though she is still stable life for these two persons, who now morbidly detested beautiful and her manner still dominating. The rose elegant and each other, for the Count had begun to cry upon his wife, and cheek tinted. Tullio Murri, her brother, has grown immensely fat and grows to be a confidant of the Countess. This was the part played by Romeo Doucet previously somewhat on a prison face, while occupying himself in writing a novel.

At opposite sides of their cage, the Countess smiles now and looked by society, was generally known in Bologna, Rome and then a silent appeal to Dr. Sacchi to be assured of her undying in Venice, where the Countess generally stayed during the bathlove, but Sacchi, who stole her pitiless affections in her father's ing season, at the time when the murder was committed.

house, only grimaces, and his face is pale.

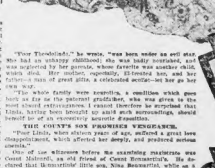
THOUGHT THEY CULTIVATED A CHAPERONAGE.

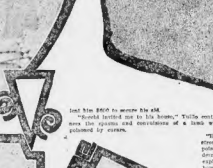
The scene of this great modern tragedy, with its strange mediæval elements, is the ancient city of Bologna, where every The public impression in Bologna was that the Count illhouse has a history dating back into the Dark Ages. In one of treated his wife, and in high social circles she was regarded as these old houses, nearly a palace, lived one of the most honored a suffering angel. citizens, Professor Antonio Murri, Italy's foremost ego specialist. From here on the marvelous and complicated story of the It was in this house that his favorite pupil and assistant, Dr. crime, is best told in the order that events developed.

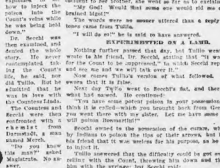
Sacchi, almost the pitiful love and confidence of Theodolinda Murri, try house. The Countess had gone to Venice, taking the children In August, 1902, Count Bonmartini went to visit at a country Tullio was the spoiled darling of his mother, while "Linda," as with her. On the evening of August 20 the Count returned to Bologna, and immediately disappeared. A day or two later friends of the Count received telegrams from him asking if they knew where the Count was, and bed, the table with wine supper, the blood stained dagger, the woman's hand on the Count's body lying stark

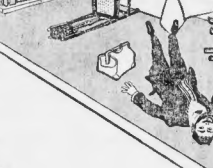
The Countess Theodolinda Bonmartini, Leader in the Murder Conspiracy — Last Portrait and Photograph in Court Dress.

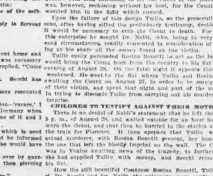
Count Bonmartini's Castle, and His Estates Near Bologna.

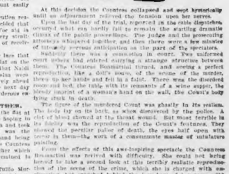












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HUNTING DOWN THE "CHUNCHUSES"—

THE MURDEROUS CHINESE BANDITS

How the Russians Are Chopping Off the Heads of the 30,000 Chinese Outlaws as Fast as They Can Catch Them

MUKDEN, Oct. 1

MEAGRE official reports and censored news dispatches from the front have from time to time referred to the depredations of Chunchuses, the mounted semi-civilised bandits of Manchuria, who have been contributing enormously to the disasters and discomforts of the Russian army near Mukden. Unlike the human vermin identified with every war, who confine their operations to robbing the dead on the battlefield or to petty pilfering around camp, the Chunchuses have recently gone to the very extreme.

The photographs reproduced on this page tell the sequel to this more [illegible] They have just arrived from Mukden, where the Russians, at the time the photographs were mailed, were making examples of captured Chunchuses, calculated to discourage all other bandits from ever harassing the Russian army again.

It has been frequently charged that the Chunchuses are [illegible] their attacks upon Russian convoys, outposts and the railroad behind the Japanese lines. The fact is that the Japanese troops do not suffer from the bandits' depredations, coupled with reports that trained bodies of Chunchuses are being led by Japanese officers, have strengthened these charges.

In view of the awful atrocities committed by the Chunchuses since the war began, the Russians were at some pains to find a punishment to fit the crime. But that they succeeded in very evident from the photographs sent herewith.

Captain Krasse, whose Cossacks have been shooting down and capturing Chunchuses.

One of the captured bandits compelled to kneel for hours on chains at Mukden while waiting for the executioner to slice off his head.

PHOTO COPYRIGHT 1904 BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

The great hollow square in which twenty-seven Chunchuses were beheaded at Mukden. The blur in the photograph at X was caused by the rapid movement of the executioner as he swung around in delivering the sword stroke and chopping off a bandit's head.

The fortunes I fished on each Christmas and during the [illegible] of the year were insignificant compared to the inestimable [illegible] punishments meted out to each of the Manchurian bandits as have been so unfortunate as to fall into the clutches of General Kuropatkin near this place.

Instead of being dealt with privately within the courtyard of the big Chinese prison at Mukden the bandits have been tortured and executed in a large field and in the presence of thousands of people. These public exhibitions were held for effect, of course, the Russians trusting that reports of what happened to captured Chunchuses would reach the ears of the remaining bandits and influence them against any further interference with the Russian troops and plans.

As justification for their inhuman treatment of the bandits the Russians have from time to time sent out reports of the extent of depredations committed by the Chunchuses. These raids have been going on ever since the war began. The railroad has been torn up at most unexpected places, thereby threatening the only line of communication between Russia and the seat of war. Convoys and supply trains have been held up and plundered, the soldiers murdered and their bodies mutilated. Lonely outposts have been suddenly attacked, sentries' throats cut, small isolated bodies of troops shot down from ambuscade, and on the field of battle the dead and wounded have been robbed. Horses have been refooled or stolen, wagons burned, trains wrecked, bowes and even villages under Russian protection razed. This is only a very brief summary of the long list of depredations committed and charged up against the Manchurian cut-throats by the Russian military authorities in Manchuria.

The first half dozen Chunchuses captured alive in the early stages of the war were disposed of in a most undesirable manner, being that they were flogged and then beheaded. This had no deterred effect on the others, and so a more fearful mode of death was devised for them. Thereafter each bandit was tortured for hours before being put out of his misery. The tortures, moreover, were continued, more determined than ever it appeared, for there are still at the present time over 8,000 mounted bandits in Manchuria operating against the Russian army.

To make an awful example of them the Russian military authorities determined upon a wholesale public execution. This was held a few days ago in a large field adjoining the Mukden prison. It was so widely advertised in advance that many thousands of Chinese, Russians, Manchurians, soldiers, civilians and adventurers, and possibly a few Chunchuses in disguise, gathered there to see what fate was reserved for the prisoners.

Twenty-seven Chunchuses were tortured and killed, the "performances" lasting two days. On the morning of the first day the prisoners were led to the front of the platform and chained to stakes set up in a row. The spectators were permitted to walk down the row to inspect the guilty bandits but a line of armed guards prevented them from approaching too closely for fear of an attempt at rescue.

For each doomed man a different form of torture had been devised. No. 1, a redheaded cut throat about forty years old, who had been captured during an unsuccessful raid on a small convoy was led out with his hands tied behind his back. His knees were bared and his feet locked in small wooden stocks. Then he was compelled to kneel down on a roll of iron plating. Around his head a flat rope was coiled and tied as tightly that the skull was all cracked. For a few minutes the poor wretch knelt without more than an occasional groan. Gradually his cries increased, and before the end of the first hour he was screaming in agony. He begged repeatedly to be killed, imploring the soldiers and spectators to end his suffering. When at last he reeled over and fainted he was quickly revived and the punishment renewed as before.

Others in the line were compelled to assume excruciating positions, which became more and more painful as the minutes passed. Some were dragged at intervals. Three of the most murderous of the bandits, who, it was explained by some of the Russian soldiers, had been turned over to the Chinese authorities for punishment, were tortured by a Chinese prison expert.

The doomed culprits were exercised; they could [illegible] walk—from the prison to the place of execution and were compelled to kneel down, twenty feet apart, in a row. With their feet in stocks and hands bound behind their backs they had nothing to do but wait for the executioner to end their suffering.

A Chinese headsman with a curved two-handed blade, which glittered and flashed like a streak of fire as he waved it around his head, was there to cut off the Chunchuses' heads. For the executioner's convenience each of the doomed men was forced to kneel erect, and then, strained to a stake driven deep into the ground just behind his head.

The executioner showed his dexterity by first neatly slicing some little bits of paper as they fluttered in the air. Then he inspected the harness of each doomed man in the line, sometimes measuring the distance he required for making his stroke, suggesting a tighter binding here or there, and generally making himself as conspicuous and as inspiring to spectators and bandits alike. Then when all was ready, he sat down and waited while a military proclamation was read, reciting some of the misdeeds for which the doomed men were to forfeit their lives and warning the Chunchuses and all other bandits against the folly of interfering with the armies of His Imperial Majesty the Czar of all the Russians.

Frantically as they had screamed on the previous day for somebody to kill them, the bandits now began to cry for mercy. Some were cut down with a half uttered scream on their lips. Only two maintained a stoical silence to the end.

One stroke of the heavy sword was sufficient to sever the head from the shoulders of each kneeling bandit. As the head bounded away, rolling over and over, the body fell forward with a stream of blood spouting from the head cavity.

In less than ten minutes from the time the first head fell the last of the bandits in line had been decapitated.

The Chunchuses are also known as Hunghoses, Red Beards and mounted bandits of Manchuria. They consist of 3,000 highly trained military soldiers under the leadership of Dhain-cho-san, whose stronghold is at Hunanhan, to the southwest of Mukden. In addition to the 3,000 regulars there are 4,000 irregulars and many other camp followers.

Dhain-cho-san could raise an army of 80,000 men if he desired. He became a bandit for profit, realizing that there was an opportunity to be made out of that mode of life if successfully [illegible]. His men are good fighters, clever marksmen and expert riders. With these [illegible] they combine daring, brutality and the knowledge that a price has been set on their heads.

When Dhain-cho-san's army was first formed it comprised 100 picked men. By a series of successful raids [illegible] Manchurian Railroad [illegible] which many trains were wrecked and [illegible] were murdered or captured and held for ransom the Chunchuses compelled the railroad officials to pay tribute for protection. The tribute along parts of the road passing through strictly Chinese territory is enormous, but in return for it the Chunchuses have not only refrained from raiding the railroad, but have stationed armed guards at many of the stations to protect the trains and passengers from other bandits. At many stations two sets of armed soldiers may often be found guarding the railroad property. These are regular Chinese troops and Chunchuses, each platoon under its own officers and drawn up amicable side by side. The uniform of the Chunchuses is so similar to that of the Chinese regular soldiers that to the eye of a stranger they are almost indistinguishable.

It is the irregular Chunchuses who have been principally involved in the depredations upon the Russian army. Mounted on very little Manchu stallions, which they ride like Cossacks, and carrying spears and rifles they have been a thorn in the side of General Kuropatkin. Since the awful lesson taught them at Mukden they have been more wary, and are confining their operations to a very limited scope.

General Dhain-cho-san, on whose head the Russians have set a price, was actually in the employ of Admiral Alexieff at the outbreak of the war. With a band of 800 mounted Chunchuses Dhain-cho-san was employed to spy upon the Japanese, to forage for the Russian troops, to protect the railroad against raids from other cut throats and bandits, and to make themselves useful generally.

The Chunchuses were proving of value to the Russians in protecting their lines of communications when charges of treachery reached their leader. Dhain-cho-san heard that Alexieff believed everything that had been said against him, and had given orders that the leader of the Chunchuses and as many of his men as could be arrested were to be brought here for decapitation as a warning to their fellows not to play any pranks with the Russian army.

Dhain-cho-san left the service of Alexieff without notice and returned to his stronghold at Hunanhan, taking his 800 followers with him. He increased his forces as rapidly as he could, and in a very short time he had 3,000 mounted bandits at his command, all splendid riders, and possessing neither fear nor conscience.

These forces of rough riders was divided into small bands and thrown into the field to harass the Russians along the Mongolian border. They captured cattle, held up provision trains, tore up the tracks wherever they got a chance, wrecked trains, took pot shots at lonely Cossacks and sentries, and sometimes even creeping upon and killing the Russians' throats in preference to shooting them down.

Then when the fighting began the Chunchuses were accused of robbing the dead and wounded Russians, and of mutilating the bodies.

Headless bodies of Chunchuses as they toppled over in a row during the wholesale executions of bandits at Mukden.

Thousands of captured cattle, originally consigned to the Russian commissariat department, were sent for feeding the bandit army and for distribution among the [illegible] regular army of Chunchuses who live on the along the Mongolian border and also for selling back to the Russians again through the medium of a hired party.

Chunchuses gathered in front of their headquarters at Hunanhan.

Uniformed Chunchuses in the Pay of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, and Regular Chinese Troops on Guard at a Frontier Station to Keep Other Bandits Away.

Real Reasons Why Some Girls Cannot Get a Lover.

THERE are lots of girls who cannot get lovers, but why? They are nice enough girls. All their friends like them; good looking, too, perhaps, yet lovers they cannot get. For all that they desire lovers—every girl does—and marry who she should be left out in the cold. The probability is that they have themselves to blame; they may not go the right way about it. It takes a deal of science to really attract a man in these times. On the other hand, their tongues may be responsible; again, their style of dressing may keep the young men away. Regarding this latter—the dressing—you may wonder how that can keep a man from choosing a certain girl as a sweetheart. Well, I will try to explain.

Some girls, no matter what their position be, spend practically every penny they get, or earn, on dress; they appear in a new "rig out" far too frequently. A new feather in furs sets in—they must have a muff and necklet of that fur, even although it be [illegible] Now, young men are, after all, a [illegible] and they usually don't give them the credit they really deserve for ob[illegible]

Now, suppose a youth is carrying a certain lovers—every girl does—and marry who salary, perhaps enough to keep himself and she should be left out in the cold. The [illegible] would like to make his wife something appearing in new clothes? If he is sensible he will readily decide that she is not for him; his salary could not stand a constant supplying of new dresses and very likely he comes to another conclusion namely, that the girl, did she marry him, would be discontented with her lot if he did not keep her in the style she had been accustomed to.

Perhaps not one girl in twenty has ever dreamed that the too frequent new gowns she [illegible] pound of are actually destroying her chance of getting a husband. [illegible] know for a fact that it is so, has been so, and will be so.

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Wedding Outfits

by

MRS. OSBORN

CREATOR OF FASHIONS FOR THE FASHIONABLE WOMEN OF AMERICA

Velveteen the Correct Thing for Morning and Going-Away Gowns.

Cloth and Taffetas Conspicuous in the Trousseau of the Ultra Smart Bride.

Point Applique the Chic Trimming for Wedding Dresses.

Extensive Trousseaux No Longer the Proper Thing for the Smart Woman.

White Satin and Long Trains the Regulation Wedding Gown for this Autumn and Winter.

A—*Quaint revival of an old-style wedding gown.*

B—*Simple morning costume of velveteen, for street wear.*

C—*Smart reception gown in newest cut.*

D—*Fetching going-away gown of cloth or velvet.*

E—*Charming evening gown of silk and mousseline.*

F—*The bride's dainty lace fan.*

G—*Shoe in suede, a fad of the autumn.*

H—*Sweet little pink embroidered "mule" for the bedroom.*

I—*The new automobile gloves, with its elaborate gauntlets.*

AT this season of the year the bride occupies the centre of the stage in the social world, for all over the country brides are donning satin and orange blossoms and preparing for a Winter of gay young matrehood

The wedding gown is, of course, the most important consideration in the selection of a trousseau. The conventional gown is of satin, or one of some one of the heavier goods, such as cloth or surah brocade. The regulation wedding gown, with its long train, requires some such heavy material to insure the proper set and hang of the train.

At times there is a tendency to depart from the conventional gown and to wear something softer and lighter than satin but these attempts have not been successful except in Spring and in the early Autumn, when the season and the occasion allow a much greater latitude in the selection of materials for wedding gowns than is the case now. There is just one exception in favor of the gown of white mousseline, embroidered in silver, which some brides affect.

The wedding gown of the moment is the smartest cut perfectly plain. It depends for its beauty upon the chic lines of the gown and not upon any accessories in the way of trimmings. The gown is fuller of the bride must be chic in cut and fetching in effect, but it must not be elaborate. along the floor with the same sinuous appearance which we are all so fond of.

The bodice for such a gown is made in soft effects. Harsh and sharp lines are avoided, and while the silhouette is correct it is soft, without being either fluffy or blowsy. Basques are made high in the back and neck, but this is finished with such transparent lace that the entire contour of the throat seems to lose nothing beneath such a covering. Point applique lace is preferred as a trimming for wedding gowns. This is a revival of a very lovely old time lace which is so beautiful as it is expensive. The sleeves of the wedding gown are made all the way down for smart sleeves, without any fixed rule as to their cut except that they must end in three quarter lengths.

The New Smart Wedding Veil.

We all know the trials of the wedding veil. For years brides have had no choice in the matter of a wedding veil except between the stringy lines of an heirloom of old lace or great billows of tulle that few of old ever festoon gracefully upon the head. Both styles of veils are equally unbecoming, and I have heard women at a wedding exclaim in looking at a priceless heirloom of a veil, "What an old yellow rag to hang on a wedding dress!"

I have originated a wedding veil which has proved very successful. It is of net, with an edge of point applique lace applied on the net. The veil is cut so as to take the lines of the woman's figure, which it envelopes, and so it becomes a soft, misty outline about the bride instead of something to conceal her grace or detract from the loveliness of herself or her gown.

The going-away gown is also a matter of import now, and the smartest ones this season are made of cloth or velveteen. The cape coat is about a going-away gown is to have it sleeves and a dress coat otherwise. As to length, there is nothing to prevent a bride from having a long gown if she wants one but the really smart travelling gown is cut short. The bride who wants to be absolutely correct will wear hers in this style. As to trimming these gowns, that depends upon the occasion and the climate where the gown will be worn. For New York, velveteen made quite simply, will be the correct thing.

It is a common mistake to suppose that a bride's gowns must be more elaborate than those of the average woman. On the contrary, the bride dresses with more simplicity than a woman who has been married some little time. The reception gown for the bride must be short that is, the wedding gown should not be short that is, the bride's gown may be as fussy as one pleases. Velveteen is the choice of the bride of this season for her going-away costume. If this is made of velveteen I would suggest having the going-away gown of cloth.

There is not so much to say to a bride in a perfect whirl of new gowns and finery of all sorts. Nothing is further from the truth in regard to a really up-to-date bride. She buys just as few gowns as she can get through the season upon, and her wardrobe is far from being as extensive as people fancy it to be. Nobody knows better than a society girl that what may be very smart one month is quite out of date a few months hence, both in outer and under wearing apparel, and so the bride gets all she wants for a few months and no more, taking care that everything is the finest and best and prettiest that money can buy. The wedding gown of the bride is often cut and fixed over into an evening gown, but this has nothing to do with the wedding gown, which forms a necessary part of her trousseau. This is made of any material suitable for evening wear and in any color that the bride affects. The tendency of the season is toward simplicity in the cut of evening gowns, as I have already said, for that practically no diagonal stripe is the rule of a gown for a woman of taste and one who has only spent one season in society. Short outlines are a necessity in the ball or evening gown, and nothing is put upon a gown which will detract from these.

Fetching Wraps a Necessity in the Trousseau.

In the way of wraps a bride requires one for evening wear and this is probably the part of her outfit with which she has the most fun afterward and one for the theatre and opera and for evening wear. The wedding coat may be made to do duty for the opera if one does not wish a new, quite swab for that purpose.

The wedding gown shown in figure A is that selected by a woman who wants a gown that effect in her wedding and something entirely different from the conventional one in which which we are all so familiar. It is made with a full skirt of white taffeta veiled in chiffon, and the full flounces are headed with bands of the material which are put on in points. These bands are only stitched along the top edge and they hang the tucks from showing through. The reception gown shown in figure B is of soft green cloth made with a full plain skirt. The bodice is very smart, and is given a surplice effect by means of straps of embroidery set their own width apart, a little below a band of the material which frames a small lace yoke, shaped like a V in front and arms united by a lace stock. The embroidered straps cross at the back and front of the bodice above a wide, draped girdle which is finished with a full frill within the skirt. The full sleeves are of the material and have a cuff of lace drawn up inside, crossed by three straps with a taffeta bow in the centre of each. At the elbow a soft lace flounce lends a touch of softness to the costume.

Of course a hat is worn to match this costume, and this is of velvet with long curling plumes.

A Chic Travelling Costume.

The going-away gown, which is illustrated in figure D, is of deed-leaf brown—cloth, with velvet trimmings. The coat has an Eton effect in front and is cut in the form of a short, full puff to the elbow, where a full of taffeta and a ruffling of lace head a second puff. This is fitted in the new fashion and reaches a deep between the elbow and wrist.

A band of trimming is set on the back of the sleeve below the taffeta puff. The fronts of the coat are cut away to show the vest, which is of taffeta and is made with a full puff at the neck and a full frill at the bottom. The vest is fastened with small gilt buttons. The skirt is made with a full plain gore front and back, and is finished with a deep flounce headed by a band of the material. The coat is finished with a band of the material.

The jacket is made with a round yoke outlined by a band of velvet and fastening in the back of the body. It is gathered to that yoke to the belt, and the fronts are also gathered to the belt at the shoulders. A shirred band crosses from one side of the back, and this is a form of trimming which will appear in all sorts of attractive fashions for spring, with loose ends which slide in a separate girdle carrying up each forward, where they are held in place with buttons. The same idea is carried out in the skirt, which is finished with a deep flounce headed by a band of the material. The skirt is made with a full plain gore front and back, and is finished with a deep flounce headed by a band of the material.

The simplest gown for a bride would be one made of cloth, with velvet trimmings. The coat has an Eton effect in front and is cut in the form of a short, full puff to the elbow, where a full of taffeta and a ruffling of lace head a second puff. This is fitted in the new fashion and reaches a deep between the elbow and wrist.

A band of trimming is set on the back of the sleeve below the taffeta puff. The fronts of the coat are cut away to show the vest, which is of taffeta and is made with a full puff at the neck and a full frill at the bottom. The vest is fastened with small gilt buttons. The skirt is made with a full plain gore front and back, and is finished with a deep flounce headed by a band of the material. The skirt is made with a full plain gore front and back, and is finished with a deep flounce headed by

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A Solid Gold Slipper for the Smallest Foot,

An Entertaining Contest Open to Every Woman Who Reads This Page.

Trace Around Your Foot With a Lead Pencil and Send in the Tracing.

And How to Win It.

A Small Foot but Too Wide, and a Long but Too Narrow Foot.

THE number two-and-a-half foot of Miss Annie C Fuchs, of Jersey City, won the prize offered by the Hudson County Young Men's Christian Association the other day for the prettiest and smallest foot. A gold slipper will be given by this newspaper to the reader of this page who has the prettiest and smallest foot.

The young men of the Y M C A had heard the varying claims of many of the young women of their acquaintance and felt that their curiosity was prompted by pardonable pride. But after all, who did have the littlest foot? How could the question be settled?

The Charity Bazaar this Fall of the Young Men's Christian Association offered the opportunity. The contest was announced as a feature, the contestants were many and eager. Nineteen-year-old Miss Fuchs with her No. 2½ shoe won the prize.

If Miss Fuchs has the smallest foot in Jersey City, who has the smallest foot in America? It is to find this out that the contest in this interesting form is open to the Southern States have long claimed smaller feet than their Northern and Western sisters. If the gold slipper trophy should be won by a Chicago contestants were many and eager. Nine- girl it would surprise the girls of the nineteen-year-old Miss Fuchs with her No. South.

In order that the judges may be able to pass upon the relative merits, daintiness, smallness and prettiness of all the feet entered in this interesting competition it will be necessary for each contestant to observe the rules governing the contest.

Little children and unlicensed people of nineteen years and upward.

With a shoemaker's rule or an ordinary tape measure carefully take the exact dimensions of your left foot, the length from back of heel to tip of toe and the breadth across the heel and across the ball of the foot.

Then place your bare foot on a sheet of plain white paper and with a pencil carefully trace around the outline of your foot.

Beneath the tracing write your name and address, the dimensions of your left foot, your age last birthday, your exact height and the size of shoe you

A photograph of yourself and one of your left foot, barefooted or in its shoe, will possibly assist the judges in arriving at a decision. These photographs, however, while desirable, are not absolutely essential and no young woman who cannot send them need hesitate to enter the contest on that account.

Each contestant may also, if she desires, mail with the above specified data, a short description of her foot and particularly of the toes and instep.

When you have obtained all the necessary measurements and the tracing of your foot and, if you like, a photograph of yourself and perhaps of your foot, send it all addressed to

THE GOLD SLIPPER PRIZE,
SUNDAY AMERICAN-JOURNAL-EXAMINER,
P. O. Box 2261, New York City.
Or P. O. Box 221, Boston, Mass.
Or Drawer Y, Chicago, Ill.
Or Box 2260, Los Angeles, Cal
Or Examiner, San Francisco, Cal.

Why Women Are Different from Men.

A MOST curious and interesting series into the division marked with its coat were given, some of them being as follows:

Do you consider yourself very emotional?

Is your instinct to express emotions or to repress and hide them?

Do you do much day dreaming?

Do you ever have illusions, hallucinations or presentiments?

Are you of the impulsive or of the reflective type in reading?

Have you a cowardly disposition on the whole?

Are you inclined to brood and worry over things which go wrong?

Is your laziness to blame yourself if possible, or others if possible, or fate when things go wrong?

Are you very conscientious?

Do ethical or aesthetic or religious ideas play the largest part in controlling your emotions?

The only difference in emotional nature indicated by the answers to the first two questions is a somewhat greater tendency on the part of the women to express emotions, while the men reported themselves more disposed to repress their emotions. The next question dealt with the day dreams and the women reported trembling as the commonest physical effect of emotion. The next in order were rigidity of the muscles and aimless movements in the case of the men and faintness and weakness in the case of the women. Women mentioned on an average more physical effects of emotion than the men.

Whether this fact is due to greater accuracy and completeness on the part of the women or to a more complicated response to emotion on their part, it was difficult to judge.

The tendency to introspection was reported the same for both sexes, except for a slightly greater tendency toward day dreaming in the case of the women. The question on illusions, hallucinations and presentiments elicited the fact that presentiments were more frequent among the women, while illusions and hallucinations were more frequent among the men. It is interesting to notice in this connection that all subjects who reported either illusions or hallucinations reported presentiments also. The answers regarding impulsiveness are grouped almost identically for the two sexes. What little difference there is shows less impulsiveness and more tendency to control by reason on the part of the women—a result which is in agreement with the greater tendency to repress and control emotion.

The men reported a more marked tendency to pass off difficulties than the women, but the women reported a greater taste for working with the hands. The former reported with the pages of opinion but the latter as to speech. In general the ability little funny difference between the sexes appears. There are more women at both extremes and more men in the middle range.

There were more men than women who were habitually contented, but the tendency to worry was somewhat greater among the men as a result which is in a little contradictory. The tendency to locate blame for unfortunate events is distributed among the various categories in the same proportion for both sexes. The answers to the question as conscientious men coincide almost exactly for the two sexes.

Twenty women, as against seventeen men, admitted that their standards of conduct were governed by ethical considerations.

More women than men reported themselves easily embarrassed, but the men as a whole reported a greater number of physical effects of embarrassment than the women. For both sexes the commonest effect was blushing and the next some departure from the usual habit of speech. Of these modifications of speech unusual reticence was most frequent in both sexes; getting the tongue twisted or hesitating some next, and unusual talkativeness next. Forgetting words and making aimless movements were reported on equal numbers of times by both sexes. Feeling hot and perspiring were reported frequently by men, but not by women

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$10,000,000 That Hangs On A Disputed TOE-NAIL

Curious Dispute Between Mother and Daughter Involving Great Oil Land Properties Which Judge and Jury Gave Up in Despair.

On the Disputed Texas Oil Land.

Which? too nail! That is the question. Upon its identification in a Texas court hangs the fate of millions of dollars worth of property.

If the woman, who has come forward to claim the property, and who swears that she is Mary Kingston the original owner, can prove the genuineness of her crippled toe she will come into possession of millions of fabulous value

Against her is her daughter, also named Mary Kingston, whom she deserted twenty years ago when the oil lands were called a northern Pusher district.

To decide to whom they belong, whether to the daughter, Mary Kingston, or the mother of the same name, in a Texas courthouse in the city of Houston the other day were assembled a learned judge, an intelligent jury and the most distinguished counsel in the State of Texas.

The heiress, Miss Kingston, who had disposed of parcels of her land at big prices, and who believes her mother to be dead, was there exquisitely gowned and intensely intelligent.

The distinguished oil men who had purchased the land were there to watch over their interests, for if the lands don't belong to the woman who sold them, they will have to buy them all over again from the women who does own them.

Miss Kingston's aunt, who has brought her up and who loves her, was on one side of her, the uncle who has seen her grow up, was near her; all around in every nook and corner were her friends, when suddenly in to the crowded room came a wrinkled, stabby old woman.

The heiress looked at her stolidly. She was there as a contestant; she was there to prove herself the heiress's mother, the owner of all the oil lands, here to dispose of as she pleased, here left to her by her husband, the heiress's father

THE TOE IN EVIDENCE.

The shabby little old woman acknowledged that she had deserted her little daughter

Yes, she acknowledged it on the stand, but that didn't make her any the less a mother, the mother of Mary Kingston.

"I am the original Mary Kingston," she [illegible]

"What proof have you? Who knows you?" asked the learned counsel for the defense

The old woman's eyes travelled from face to face

"Those are my sisters," she cried. "That is my brother; that is my daughter!"

The women whom she claimed as sisters looked at her blankly. The daughter answered her disdainfully from the tip of her head to the hem of her expensive skirt and said: "If she were my mother I should know it. Something would tell me so. I should feel it here in my heart!"

"I am Mary Kingston's mother," repeated old woman pitifully. "I am the original Mary Kingston."

One after the other, the members of the family with whom she claimed relationship peered into her face. Each in turn was asked to identify or repudiate her. Each in turn looked her over scornfully. In that wrinkled old face, one and all, swore they could detect no resemblance of the sister who had deserted her child twenty years ago

The learned judge and jury, the counsel and friends, looked from the face of the young heiress to that of her mother, and could detect no resemblance

Mrs. Elizabeth Beckley, who had had the charge of little Mary Kingston ever since her mother deserted her, took the stand and declared this woman an imposter

"Had your sister any mark by which you could positively identify her?" she was asked

"Yes," answered Mrs. Beckley, triumphantly. "Yes. She had a disfigured toe nail. I could identify her by that. When we were girls together she chopped off the end of the second toe on her right foot."

"Ask this woman if she has such a mark!" cried the lawyer for the defendants, turning towards the shabby contestant triumph

The whole room seemed to say, "Ah, the settles it."

Only the old woman's eyes suddenly blazed fire In that moment she seemed to become the whole of twenty years younger. Summoned once more to the stand the old servant detected that she trembled slightly. Did she do this on purpose, or was there some deformity there?

She sat on the witness stand, defiant, alert

"Have you such a mark?" she was asked

Your Honor, I will show you."

And lo, and behold then and there, before all the distinguished assemblage, the little old woman stooped and lifted the hem of her threadbare frock, disclosing a pair of shabby worn shoes.

Slowly she undid the right shoe. Slowly she took it off and the stocking under it.

The room had become so tensely still that one could hear the breathing of the zealous. The Judge, the jury, the counsel, the friends and contestants, were all craning their necks. Mary Kingston had grown pale to her lips.

The great moment in the trial of Mary Kingston, mother versus Mary Kingston, daughter, had come.

THE DRAMATIC DENIAL THAT THE TOE IS THE RIGHT TOE.

"Is this your sister's toe, the toe of Mary Kingston, the mother of the defendant, Mary Kingston who is alleged to have disappeared some twenty years ago?"

[illegible] he'd out, in sight of every one, was a toe, undeniably crippled.

Mrs. Elizabeth Beckley stood before it for a moment, as though awed. She contemplated it silently, deeply thoughtfully, reminiscently She came forward and stood at it closely The courtroom watched her breathlessly

"No," she cried suddenly, and positive by "No, that is not my sister's toe, it is not. It happens to be a deformed toe, but it is not my sister's

You are positive?"

I am positive!"

The ten millions dependant upon the crippled toe still hung in the balance.

The brother Joseph Gresham, was asked to take a peep. He viewed the old lady's toe from one side and then from the other. He tugged at his mustache. One could see he wasn't sure. It might be and then again it might not. It seemed to him his sister's toe had no nail at all, whereas this one—yet he wasn't sure.

"It's hard to say," he declared. "You see a toe is such a little thing."

Then came the daughter, who for some years has been rejoicing in a splendid income from her oil lands. She has grown used to luxury of every sort, and now to have an unknown woman, shabby, old, declare that all this fortune is hers—

Miss Mary Kingston swept up to the witness stand,

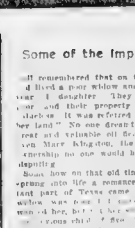
"No," she cried. "No, no, no. I remember my mother's toe perfectly. Young as I was, when she deserted me I remember how it looked No one will dare to say about it. This is not my mother's

At the end of all this the jury found themselves more puzzled than ever. The Judge blinked his eyes, while the counsel for the defendant presented testimony to [illegible] the petition in the show that the deformity of this imposter's toe and the real, dead Mary Kingston's toe and the real, dead Mary Kingston's

Mary Kingston, the claimant with the crippled toe.

(Photo by Anderson, taken 30 years ago.)

Joseph Garretson, brother of the missing Mary Kingston, who believes the claimant is his sister.



Miss Mary Kingston, heiress to the land, who declares the woman with the crippled toe IS a fraud and not her mother.

Some of the Improvements Already Begun on the Land.

[illegible] remembered that on that land there [illegible] lived a poor widow and her little five year [illegible] daughter. They were terribly poor and their property was accounted [illegible] worthless. It was referred to as "old Hinder Land." No one dreamt that it was a great and valuable oil field, no one, not even Mary Kingston, the widow, whose [illegible] ownership no one would have thought of disputing it

Soon how on that old timber land there sprang into life a romance. From a distant part of Texas came a young [illegible] who was [illegible] [illegible] named her, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

HAVE A CAMPAIGN HAT

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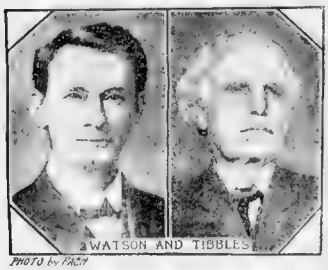
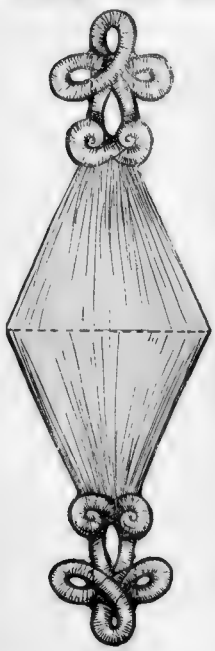
PARKER AND DAVIS

PHOTO COPYRIGHT by PACH. PHOTO by PARKER



WATSON AND TIBBLES

PHOTO by PACH

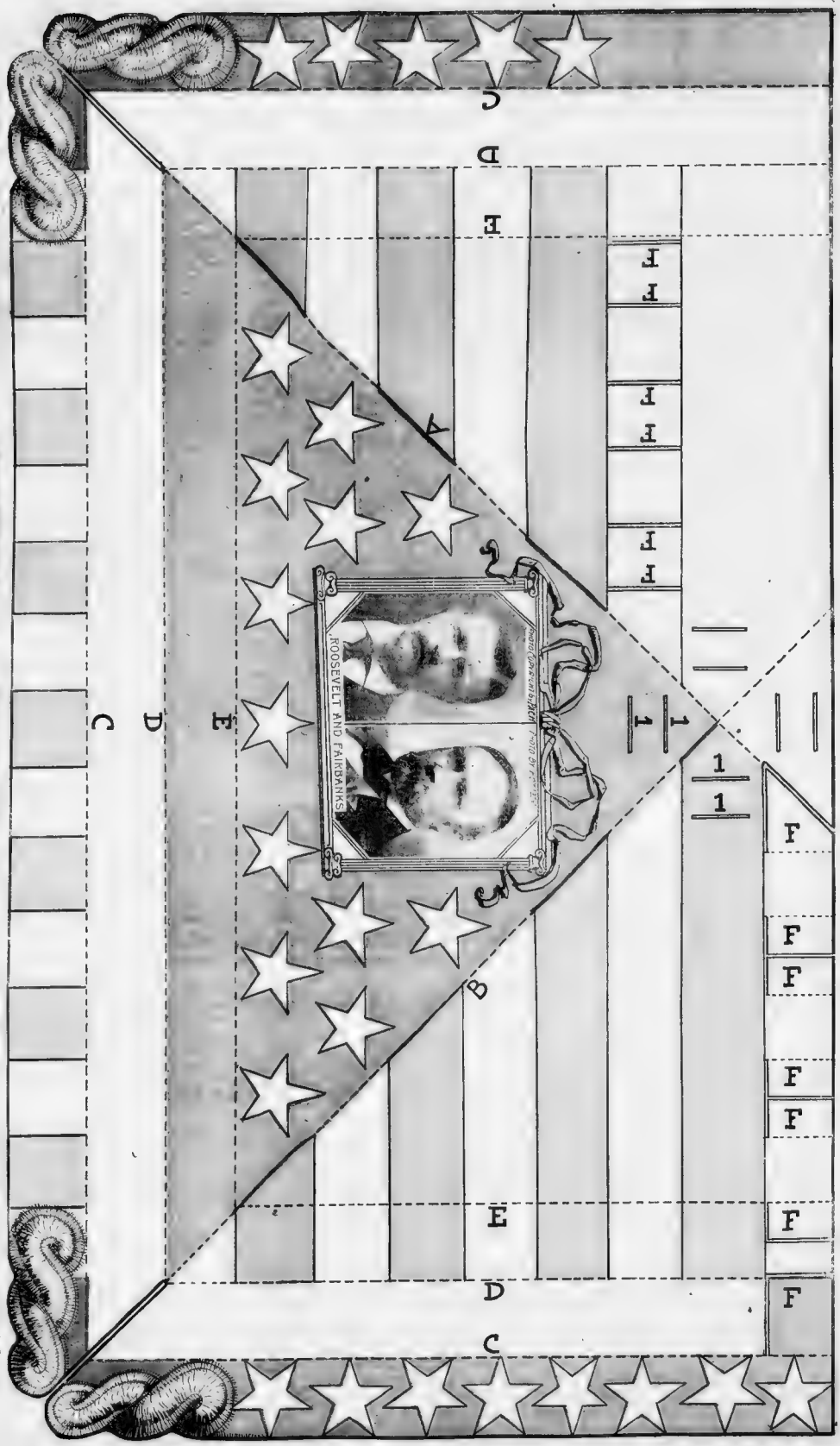


HOW TO COMPLETE THE HAT

First carefully cut out the hat, following outside edge, also cutting along all slots marked 1. Fold down along dotted line A and then B. Fold up along dotted line D so that C meets E on each side of hat.

The tabs F lock into slots F. Cut out aigrette, fold double along centre of dotted line and lock into slots 1 1 at top of hat. Paste the two halves of gold braid together at edges of hat rim to make the hat firmer.

Cut out the extra portraits and use whichever you desire in border on front of hat. The extra portraits are held in hat by inserting corners through the slots in corners of frame.



POLITICS & ART

EDITORIAL SECTION

SCIENCE · LITERATURE

BOSTON AMERICAN, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1904.

THE CRIMINAL IS UNHAPPY

You Need Not Envy Him, Be He Great or Small. Murderous Burglar or More Dangerous Trust Criminal, You Would Not Like His Life if You Lived It.

YOUNG men of to-day hear often the advice that was given to many a young man in the old days—it does not pay to be honest. The dull, conscientious plodder is exploited by the clever man whose conscience doesn't bother him. You had better take what you can from others, or they will take it from you, etc., etc. The brilliant young man of olden times quite often put his capital into a good horse, a couple of reliable pistols, a black mask, and went out to deal with the world as a highwayman. He thought the world a poor place for the honest fool. He realized that the quickest way to get money from those who had nearly all of it was to point a pistol at their heads and persuade them to deliver.

It is a fact that the outlook for the clever young man a century or two ago was not very brilliant, if he tried to be good. He could hang around the court as a sycophant, if he got the chance. He could hire out as a mercenary soldier, and, working at his trade as a salaried murderer, keep himself supplied with a fancy uniform, sufficient clothes and excitement. But the world apparently did not offer him any great inducements to behave himself and plod along the narrow path of honesty.

The clever young American of to-day is getting into his head much the same idea about his chances of success. A few individuals—the criminal managers of criminal trusts—are rapidly getting all the money into their hands. It isn't possible to get it from them on the highwayman basis, for they travel with only a check book in their pockets. And they don't cross desolate heaths or moors unprotected. They travel in private cars seventy miles an hour, so that the highwayman is as extinct as the independent American business man soon will be.

The reflections of a great many young Americans and old Americans lead to the conclusion that their only hope of success lies in forming some humble partnership with the managers of criminal trust activity. The man who thinks that he has business ability concludes that he had better sell that ability to some trust—if he went into business for himself his business might be gobbled up just as he got it started. The trust seems permanent, its payroll secure, and its rewards for faithful, unusual, dishonest ability unlimited.

The young lawyer would have dreamed fifty years ago of working for the people and for justice. He would have slapped his chest, practiced his oratory and declared that everything dishonest should learn to tremble at his name. But now he tries to get desk-room in the office of a big corporation law firm. If he can work himself up to the proud position of one who twists the laws to cheat the people for the sake of a trust he knows that his fortune is made.

The young lawyer looks around, and he sees that all the great law firms are great BECAUSE CRIMINAL LAW-BREAKING TRUSTS HIRE THEM. He sees that the lawyer who would make his mark must apparently do so by conspiring with criminals to defeat the law. He sees Knox, a trust lawyer, made Attorney-General of the United States, and then put into the United States Senate. He sees Root, a trust lawyer, made Secretary of War, he sees a trust lawyer Ambassador at London—trust lawyers everywhere in honor.

The same is true of the young politician. The experienced old foxes who introduce gas bills or railroad bills during the session, and spend twenty times as much as the people pay them every year, tell the young would-be statesman that he must make himself useful to the trusts. When nominations are to be made by the people he discovers that before a man can be accepted the great question arises, "Do the trusts approve him, will they indorse him?"

It is a difficult phase of society for a young man who has personal ambition and lacks conviction. It cannot be denied that for such a man to begin his career with sincere and declared antagonism toward the trusts would be like beginning a foot race with a hundred-pound iron ball chained to his ankle.

The trusts certainly tend to demoralization. They have made a mockery of justice, they have made the people's rights ridiculous, they bring law into contempt, and they make an honest, old-fashioned career seem not worth while.

But young men will be happier twenty or thirty years from now if they will look coolly and independently at this question of success through toadying to dishonesty.

It is a fact that the dishonest man is not happy.

The criminal is not happy. The thief, big or little, in Sing Sing or in the Senate, is not a happy man.

The young lawyer may hire out to the trusts. The young politician, listening to lobbyists and Legislatures that have lost their self-respect, may deliver themselves to corrupt corporations.

But every man who gives up the right to his own respect will find in the end that he has driven a hard bargain.

Even the great millionaires that rob their own countrymen on a great scale are not happy.

They play a great criminal game, and they win that is, they win money.

But if you could look inside of them you would find them no happier than the prowling, outcast wolf, that seeks his victim on cold nights when decent animals are sleeping.

All the thoughts you can know are YOUR OWN THOUGHTS. All the feelings that you can enjoy are your own feelings.

If you poison your own personality with dishonesty, it is as though you poisoned a spring from which you must drink.

The small thieves, made criminals by want, skulk about unhappy because they know the rest of the world despises them. They have their criminal associates, and they talk bravely, as though honest men were fools.

The greatest criminal trust manager feels as does the professional pickpocket. He knows that honest men despise him. He knows that all his money could not buy the good opinion of one honest man or woman. He can swindle the country that he ought to protect. He can buy and bribe the officials chosen by the people.

He can corrupt others, and he does corrupt them. He has his cunning, bought lawyers, his voluble, bought editors, his tools seeking public nominations, as his servants. But he knows himself. He knows what he is. All his money and power cannot give him the "self-approving hour" that alone makes life worth while.

See how he tries to buy public opinion as he has bought individual man. He gives his stolen money to hospitals, or colleges. He rushes in, eager for praise, wherever there is a chance to give back a little of his plunder. Our list of great public benefactors read very largely like lists of contributions to a national conscience fund.

As for the small fry that seek for success by becoming tools of "respectable criminals," no man need envy them. The legislator who votes for or introduces a criminal trust bill despises himself. The lawyer who rents out his ability and convictions to the highest dishonest bidder knows perfectly well what he is.

As for the editor owned by trusts and lying to the people for the trusts—don't envy that poor, degraded thing. He must have some intelligence, since he could not be hired without it. As he goes to sleep in the bed that Morgan or Rockefeller paid for he knows himself to be lower than the poor women in the station house cells, waiting to be arraigned next morning as women of evil character. He knows that he is far below them, since his crime is the same as theirs, and committed without the plea of absolute poverty or betrayal.

If you could get inside the heart of a prowling wolf you would know that the beast leads a miserable life.

There is not much sport in being a dull sheep, with a throat that any wolf can bleed. But during his days the sheep is the happier of the two. Don't be a sheep if you can help it. But better be a sheep than a cunning, degraded human wolf, committing crimes for bigger criminals, as lawyer, politician or business manager.

Make up your mind to stick to and work with other human beings, with the majority. Decide to do what you can to drive out the gang of national criminals that seek to degrade the country and to own it. Use your power, big or little, to take over for the people the national properties that the trusts have stolen. In the end you won't miss your place on the trust payroll, and you will have the satisfaction of being a decent man. That is worth some dollars.

Rev. E. E. Hale's Tribute to Senator Hoar

THIS last week I happened to be in the State of New York, and a man there said in the State Capitol that he considered the death of George Frisbie Hoar to be the death of the most distinguished orator in the United States

This was not the utterance of a Massachusetts man, but it was the serious thought of a man with whom once he had served.

I suppose, to tell about Mr. Hoar, one ought to begin at the beginning, for if Mr. Hoar had been asked he would have said he would like to begin with his ancestors, 500 years ago. He was very fond of the study of the history of America and England He was perfectly happy, and went across to England to find remembrances of the past When he came back the last time he had with him a great oak door, which he succeeded in getting from his great-grandfather's, great grandfather's, great-grandfather's, father's house

Mr. Hoar gave us some graphic recollections of England The Englishmen used to say to themselves that he knew the region that he went to better than they did I think he could have taken us past St. Paul past Cæsar, and got up well toward Adam

The Hoars were Pilgrims, Puritans, heart loving Puritans Among the first people who came over here were the Hoars, with white hair, and you know how white Senator Hoar's hair was until the very end

Yes, young people are younger than I am. I have 512 ancestors among the first settlers here, and I am very glad I have them. I found out last week that I am a cousin of Whittier

Among Mr Hoar's ancestors here was John Sherman, who lived near here, and the ruins of his house are still marked in Dedham. He was the ancestor of not simply John Sherman, but he was the ancestor of Roger Sherman, who wrote about every word that was written in the Constitution of the United States Roger Sherman was a genuine Yankee. He was not afraid of work, and knew that it was a good thing to serve the state, and he was always among the front men, and when they had to send somebody to draw up the Constitution they sent him

It is perfectly true that Roger Sherman represented the small State of Connecticut, but he represented it with a mind that represented the whole United States. Roger Sherman was a New Englander, interested in the welfare of the small State he had served through the Revolution, so that he knew the different questions which related to the Union

You never pleased Mr. Hoar more than by telling him that he looked like Roger Sherman. And I think that he did.

Mr. Hoar graduated at a time when every man had to work for his country, which was about the time I was growing up. He came to Worcester to live and came to my church. He was one of the young men who can do so much to help a church if they choose to

We had gone to Quinsigamond Pond one day, and in talking with Mr. Hoar he said that he was not going to argue cases before juries, but was going to confine himself to other parts of law office work, because he couldn't speak before people

I said to him, "How, let me never hear this again. Let me never hear this again. A young man must be able to speak to his fellow-men" Then I gave him this rule, "Young man, speak when anybody is fool enough to ask you."

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE

Within a short time he found himself chosen to the Legislature from the town of Worcester. He did his work in that thorough way in which he liked to see work done, and in a very short time he was chosen from the great Worcester County district to Congress. However, he did not need to go into politics for his work, and he always hoped that he should be a nice, modest lawyer in a country town, should see justice done between man and man, and then should go home in the evening, and after reading his favorite works go to bed at 10 o'clock and get up in the morning and see justice done between man and man again.

I don't think when he was eighteen or twenty years old that he had any ambition but that. Later he was chosen to the Senate. There he made friends instantly and of late years, whenever I have been in Washington, it was perfectly plain that he was a leader in the Senate. He knew more about Senate business than anybody else did, and it was perfectly plain that he was beloved by everybody.

How does a man get this sort of reward when he does not seek for it?

There's a very funny story of his about his first experience on the first committee that he was appointed to in the House. They did not know anthing about him. There was a green young man from the country district, and he was put on the most insignificant committee as the most insignificant member.

Mr. Hoar knew literally nothing of the character of the business they were engaged in. He went to the library, though, and read for two or three days on the subject. The other men on the committee were lawyers huch in the line of their practice. When the committee was asked about its report, not one knew anything about the question It came around to the green Massachusetts boy and from the knowledge he had gained by his reading, he knew all about it.

The moment he was appointed to this place on the committee or any other place which he held, he would always make up his mind to do his duty just as well as he possibly could.

Somebody once asked Mr Hoar what was the best way for a young man to prepare to speak to the public He did not give him my rule—for he always kept that as a secret but said that the best way to prepare is "to read your thoughts in the original."

I think it would be safe to say that he always amused himself by some method of work that made him a larger mind. It would be for somebody else's benefit, perhaps, but I don't believe that was ever among his regrets

I was given the honor to conduct the funeral services over the body of Senator Hoar at Worcester, and on my way to his house in a carriage the scenes I noticed were most remarkable

There were no bands of music and no soldiers, but the sidewalks and streets were crowded with people I am perfectly safe in saying that Worcester County was there to see the hearse go through the streets that had in it the body of that great man.

That sort of love comes from people only when a great man loves them.

As I went into the house that day I met half a dozen foreigners—Armenians—who carried immense trophies which the Armenian citizens of Worcester had sent as their tribute at the burial

This was probably done because of his kindness to a Syrian girl only a short time previous. The father of the girl had come to this country, and after establishing himself here sent for his family. When his wife and children arrived one of his daughters was examined by the health officials and they reported that she had some eye trouble and would have to be sent back to Europe.

There was no money to send the entire family back and the father and mother could not be parted from their child. Appeals were made in all directions and finally Senator Hoar's attention was called to the case

No sooner was the matter reported to him than he communicated with President Roosevelt,, and after several days of inquiries and enormous expense of telegraphing, President Roosevelt signed an order permitting the child to remain in this country, and she was placed in an eye hospital. It was found afterward that she was not suffering from any eye trouble, that it was all a mistake.

A little story which Mrs. Hoar told me once illustrated how such a man as Mr. Hoar was always liked. He once made a visit at a country parish in England and they were very good to him and when he came away he said, "I don't like to be so much trouble as I have been to-day. Permit me to leave a token of my visit," and so he left a twenty-pound note in the hands of the rector.

It happened that a little girl was hurt a few days after this happened, and the money was given to pay for a doctor to perform an operation, which saved the child's life. A letter was sent to Mr. Hoar telling him how his money saved the little girl's life, and of course he was delighted

I recollect with great pleasure Senator Hoar's visit here five years ago and how much pleasure that gave to him, and if the things I have said may stick in the minds of any of you to remind you that you must live for others, that you must honor God as this man did, I shall be glad that I came here

A Cynic's Dictionary By Ambrose Bierce

AMBROSE BIERCE

A, n. Mother, in the language of children.

MACARONI, n. An Italian food, made in the form of a wonder, for how tube. It consists of two parts—the tubing and the hole, the latter being the part that digests

MACE, n. A staff of office signifying authority. Its form, that of a heavy club, indicates its original purpose and use in dismanding from deceit

MACROBIAN, n. One forgotten of the gods and living to a great age History is abundantly supplied with examples, from Methuselah to Old Parr, but some notable instances of longevity are less well known. A Calabrian peasant named Colonl, born in 1753, lived so long that he had what he considered a glimpse of the dawn of universal peace. Scanavius relates that he knew a man who he said he could remember the time when he did not deserve hanging. In 1566 a linen draper in Bristol, England, declared that he had lived five hundred years, and that in all that time he had never told a lie. There are instances of longevity (*macrobiosis*) in our own country. Senator Chauncey Depew is old enough to know better. The verses following were written by a macrobian:

When I was young the world was fair
And amiable and sunny,
A brightness was in all the air,
In all the waters, honey
The jokes were fine and funny
The statesmen honest in their views,
And in their fires, as well,
And when you heard a bit of news
'Twas true enough to tell
Men were not ranting, shouting, rocking,
Nor women "generally speaking."

The Summer then was long indeed,
It lasted one whole season!
The sparkling winter gave no heed
When ordered by Dunsesop
To bring the early peas on.
Now, where the dickens is the sense
In calling that a year
Which does no more than just commence
Before the end is near?
When I was young the year extended
From month to month until it ended.

I know not why the world has changed
To something dark and dreary,
And everything is now arranged
To make a fellow weary
The Weather Man—I fear he
Has much to do with it, for, sure
The sky is not the same
It chokes you when it rains now
When pure it makes you sneeze
With windows closed you are automatic
Open, pneumatic or sciatic

Well, I suppose this new regime
Of dun degeneration
Seems swifter than it would seem
To a better observation,
And has for compensation
Some blessings in a new disguise
Which mortal sight has failed
To pierce, although to angel's eyes
They're visibly unveiled.
If age is such a boon, good land!

MACHINATION, n. The method employed by one's opponents in baffling one's open and honorable efforts to do the right thing

So plain the advantages of machination
It constitutes a moral obligation,
And honest wolves who think upon it with loathing
Feel bound to don the sheep's deceptive clothing
So prospers still the diplomatic art,
And Satan bows, with hand upon his heart

MAD, *adj.* Affected with a high degree of intellectual independence; not conforming to standards of thought, speech and action derived by their propocents from study of themselves; at odds with the majority; in short, unusual. It is noteworthy that persons are pronounced mad by officials destitute of evidence that themselves are sane. For illustration, the present (and illustrious) lexicographer is no firmer in the faith of his own sanity than is any inmate of any madhouse in the land; and for aught he knows to the contrary, instead of the lofty occupation that seems to him to be engaging his powers he may really be beating his head against the padded walls of an asylum and declaring himself Noah Webster's successor, to the innocent delight of many thoughtless spectators

MAGDALENE, n. An inhabitant of Magdala. Popularly, a woman found out. This destitution of the word has the authority of innuendo, Mary of Magdala being another person than the penitent woman mentioned by St. Luke It has also the official sanction of the governments of Great Britain and the United States In England the word is pronounced Mandlin, when a Magdalen *adj.*, unashamedly affectionate. With their Mandlin, for *Magdalene*, and their Redham, for Rotherham, the English may justly boast themselves the great rest of rovisers.

MAGI, n. An art of converting superstition into coin. There are other arts serving the same high purpose, but the discreet lexicographer does not name them.

MAGISTRATE, n. A judicial officer of limited jurisdiction and unbounded incapacity

MAGNET, n. Something acted upon by magnetism

MAGNETISM, n. Something acting upon a magnet.

The two definitions immediately foregoing are condensed from the works of one thousand eminent scientists, who have illuminated the subject with a great white light, to the inexpressible advancement of human knowledge.

MAGNIFICENT, *adj.* Having a grandeur or splendor superior to that to which the spectator is accustomed, as the ears of an ass to a rabbit, or the glory of a glow-worm to a magnet.

MAGNITUDE, n. Size. Many believe magnitude relative, nothing is large and nothing is small if everything in the universe were increased in bulk one thousand diameters, getting down to any larger than it was before, but if one thing remained unchanged all the others would be larger than they had been. To an understanding familiar with the relativity of *magnitude* and distance the spaces and masses of the astronomer would be no more impressive than those of the microscopist. For anything we know to the contrary, the visible universe may be a small part of an atom, with its component ions, floating in the life-fluid (luminiferous ether) of some animal Possibly the wee creatures peopling the corpuscles of our own blood are overcome with the proper emotion when contemplating the unthinkable distance from one of these to another

MAGPIE, n. A bird whose thievish disposition suggested to some one that it might be taught to talk

MAIDEN, n. A young person of the unfair sex addicted to clewless conduct and views that maiden to crime The genus has a wide geographical distribution, being found wherever sought and explored wherever found. The maiden is not altogether unpleasing to the eye, nor (without her piano and her views) insupportable to the ear, though in respect to comeliness distinctly inferior to the rainbow, and with regard to the part of her that is audible, beaten out of the field by the canary—which also is more portable.

A insolent maiden she sat and sang
This quaint, sweet song sang she
"It's O, for a youth with a football lung
And a muscle fair to see!
The Captain he
Of a team to be
On the gridiron he shall shine
A monarch by right divine,
And we'll cheer to roast on it—he!

MAJESTY, n. The state and title of a king Regarded with a just contempt by the Most Eminent Grand Masters, Grand Chancellors Great Incubators and Imperial Potentates of the Ancient and Honorable Orders of Republican America.

MALE, n. A member of the unconsidered or negligible sex. The *male* of the human race is commonly known (to the female) as Mere Man. The genus has its varieties; good providers and bad providers

MALEFACTOR, n. The chief factor in the progress of the human race

MALTHUSIAN, *adj.* Pertaining to Malthus and his doctrines. Malthus believed in artificially limiting population, but found that it could not be done by talking. One of the most practical exponents of the *Malthusian* idea was Herod of Judea, though all the famous soldiers have been of the same way of thinking

MALTHUSIASM, n. An animated acceptance of the doctrines of Malthus.

MAMMALIA, n. A family of vertebrate animals whose females nurse their young when in a state of nature and put them out to nurse when more highly civilized.

MAMMON, n. The god of the world's leading religion. His chief temple is in the holy city of New York

He swore that all other religions were sammon, And wore out his knees in the worship of *Mammon*.

MAN, n. An animal so lost in rapturous contemplation of what he thinks he is as to overlook what he indubitably ought to be. His chief occupation is extermination of other animals and his own species, which, however, multiplies with such indolent rapidity as to infest the whole habitable earth and Canada

When the world was young and man was no
And everything was pleasant
Distinctions Nature never drew
"Twixt king and priest and peasant
We're not that way at present
Save here in this Republic
We have that old recipe,
For all are kings, however bare
Their backs, however extreme
Their hunger. And, indeed, each has a voice
To accept the tyrant of another's choice

A citizen who would not vote,
And, therefore, was detected,
Was one day with a tarry coat
With feathers backed and breasted
By patriots invested
"It is your duty," cried the crowd,
"Your ballot true to cast
For the *man* o' your choice" He humbly bowed,
And explained his wicked past
"That's what I very gladly would have done,
Dear friends and neighbors, but he never run."

MANES, n. The immortal parts of dead Greeks and Romans They were in a state of dull discomfort until the bodies from which they had exhaled were burned and burned; and they seem not to have been particularly happy afterward.

MANICHEISM, n. The ancient Persian doctrine of an incessant warfare between Good and Evil. When Good gave up the fight the Persians gave up the doctrine.

MANNA, n. A food miraculously given to the Israelites in the wilderness. When it was no longer supplied to them they settled down and tilled the soil, fertilizing it, as a rule, with the bodies of the original occupants.

MARCH, n. A tide in the affairs of an army swayed by the winds of loot.

MARRIAGE, n. The state or condition of a community consisting of a master, a mistress and two slaves.

MARTYR, n. One who submits to death rather than do something more disagreeable to him. The distinction between martyrdom and mere assassination is not always a clear to the victim.

MARVELOUS, *adj.* Not understood.

MATERIAL, *adj.* Having an actual existance, as distinguished from an imaginery one. Important.

Material things I know, or feel, or see;
All else is immaterial to me
—*Jamrach Holobom.*

MAUSOLEUM, n. The final and funniest folly of the rich

MONARCH, n. A person engaged in reigning Formerly the *monarch* ruled, as the derivation of the word attests, and as many subjects have known to learn in Russia and the Orient the monarch has still a considerable influence in public affairs and in the disposition of the human head, but in Western Europe political administration is mostly entrusted to his Ministers, he being somewhat preoccupied with reflections relating to the status of his own head.

AMBROSE BIERCE.

How Dinkelspiel Cured a Cold

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Then Had to Cure the Medicine His Friends Gave Him

By Geo. V. Hobart

VUN of der most eggsciting ideas in der vorld is ven a man tries to cure a cold by fooling der advice of his friends und neighbors.

Aboud ten days ago I found in my possession a slight cold und now after carefully tookking der perscriptums of every living soul mitin a radius of ten miles I did der cold has disappearanced

All dis vas caused by a rush of home made medicine to der brain

Der cold got frightened und left on der second day, but a man has to be loyal to his friends, so I kept on sprutzing my system mit dandelion tea und fried peppermint until every microbe in der neighborhood vear dhout me und came in to congratulate me.

I will nefer forget dot fatal efening ven I began to sneeze like a Russian regiment answering der roll call

"Dinky," set my vife "you vas getting a cold, maybe, aind it?"

"I am not getting it; I haf it now yet," I sniffed politely, "und it vas a bird"

"Vell, a bird in der head is vorth two in der chest," my vife vispered. "You should get yourself in cure right avay, because der vay your nose acts it is der bittlewendivas vat you haf, und dot may turn to bronkitens in der lipes any minute. Should you bathe der feets in hot mustard mit a leedle lemon peel on der side?"

"No, vife," I set 'dis cold aind nuddling much. It vas der sneezeolitis vot I haf now und I vill took a cubble of hot viskeys und vent to bed. In der morning der cold vill be dead, because der vood alcohol in der vishkes vill use solvation it."

"No, Dinky," set my vife "I vas a-going to make a monkey pitzness mit a cold Doan't you recollection vot Shookspeare says it There vas a cold in der affairs of men vich taken at der nose leads on to der drug store" We must surround dot cold vile it is young und capture it I should rub your vishbone mit a leedle grease, yes!'

"Grease, nossir—vas such a nasty compan-

"Grease grease may be loud, but it vas nefer vulgar" set my vife und she vent after it

In aboud ten minutes she came back mit der painful news dot der only ding in der neighborhood dot looked like a greese vas a quill toothpick und dot vas unpronounceable.

In my heart I vas glad because in all dis cold I to me dare vas nuddings so ostentatious as der sound of pure grease

But no, no, no, No, vife vispered, "I haf something just as good I found dis box of axle grease in der barn"

"Put you dink I vas bugs house to vish axle greese" I inkvired

"No, Dinky, vas to rub it on your chest und call it greese because der moral effect vill be der same," my vife vispered

Vell, to make a quick story faster my vife rubbed so much axle grease into me dot for days afterwards I thought I hat a pair of shafts on me, und efery time I saw a horse I felt like making fifty revolutions a minute I dink dot axle grease gafe me veels in der noddle

Den my vife set, "Now, Dinky, der cold is cured If ve can get a voolen stocking to fit around your throttle"

After a leedle vile she found ould dot der only voolen stockings in our township vas owned by der night vatchman

Der night vatchman set he liked me vell enough, but he vould be switched if he vas going to valk around all night mit vun bare foot vile I used his stocking for a neckfile.

My, my! Vot a lot of selfish peoples dare vas in dis vorld

Der next morning my cold vas louder, but der axle grease bat cured my appetite

My friend Beerbahen, came in und after I banked for him a cubble of times he decided dot I but information of der bates und he set in.

I should tie a rubber band around my chest und rub myself mit gasolene

I tolt Beerbahen I hat no desire to become a human automobile, so he got mat und vent home, but before he got mat he drank eight bottles of beer, und before he vent home he invited himself back to dinner.

During der rest of der day efery friend und relation I haf in der vorld rushed in, made a cubble of prescriptions und den rushed ould, und my vife tried dem all on me.

Before der shades of tvilight fell dot day I vas turned into a human ice berg.

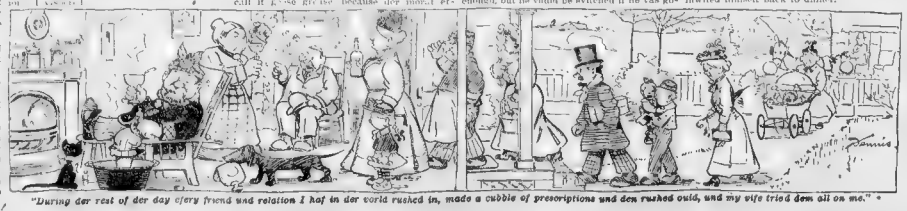
Und to make mattern vorse I took some dogberry cordial mit it vhich chased der catnip all ofer my interior from Alpha to Omaha

Den my vife gafe me some hourhound tea bitte der dogberry so it vould leave der catnip alone, but blood vill tell, so der hourhound chained mit der dogberry und chased der catnip up my family tree!

My, my! Vot a day dot vas!

But it cured der cold. Now all I haf to do is to cure der medicine.

D. DINKELSPIEL.
(Per George V. Hobart.)



"During der rest of der day efery friend und relation I haf in der vorld rushed in, made a cubble of prescriptions und den rushed ould, und my vife tried dem all on me."

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

The Day of Artistic Pessimism Gone, Joy and Hope To-day's Keynotes

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THE day of pessimistic literature and plays has passed. For to be exponents of "art for art's sake" to leave their audience in gloom when the curtain fell, or the book ended. The [illegible] cheerful novel or play was considered [illegible]

The author who suggested wedding bells at the close of [illegible] was supposed to shut the door of art in his own face.

The audience that left the theatre smiling gave a death blow to the aspirations of the playwright who hoped to be ranked as an artist.

This idea was as morbid as it was natural. It is great to live to know that the tide has changed.

In a recent competition for the best stories offered by a prominent magazine an extremely well written story by a successful and well-known author was declined on the ground of its gloomy climax.

The play of a famous author was changed by the managers, and a happy ending substituted before the play was allowed to be produced. A few morbid critics have objected, insisting that the present ending of the play is inartistic, but Life, the great playwright, is inartistic in the same way.

Life does not end its stories of human lives in gloom and despair. We have but to look about us to prove this statement.

A few years ago the life of some friend was shadowed with the pall of despair. Sorrow, sickness or poverty had befallen him, but to-day he is smiling, his health is restored, his sorrow has become a memory, and hope has taken the place of despair in his heart. It was only in the second act, or the third in the long drama of life, that the curtain fell on utter gloom. Perhaps you have reached this act in your own life to-day, but it is not the end of the play; it is not the last chapter in the book. Fate will ring the bell, and a new setting or new incidents will change the story into one of hope and happiness.

Look back over the record of your childhood's friends. It would be safe to assert that not one in any score rests under an impenetrable shadow of gloom. That one who has met disaster and absolute failure you would not select as typical of human life and experience.

We, then, should the author or the playwright select such characters for his chief consideration? Why should it be considered high [illegible] only the unhappy conditions of human experience and [illegible] scenes?

Why should it be considered [illegible] art to describe happiness, success [illegible] days of sunshine than [illegible]

No painter thinks he degrades his art by painting sunshine and [illegible]. Winter and night. Why, then, should the author feel that he must select the dark passages in human life and end his story in cold and shadow in order to be artistic?

We read books and we attend plays for recreation of the mind. However blase we may be in the literary or dramatic line, our minds are nevertheless to some extent affected by what we read and what we see.

Something agreeable, something helpful, something hopeful, something optimistic should be given us to take away from the book or the theatre.

We turn to literature and the drama as we go to a health resort for recreation and rest. If we leave this resort with the germ of malaria or typhoid in our system, we feel we have been imposed upon. We call the attention of the Health Commissioners to investigate the conditions surrounding the resort.

It is a subject for congratulation that the mental Health Commissioners have been looking into the conditions, and the results, of morbid art.

However great the genius of a writer may be to-day, however large the capitalization of a periodical, there will be no success for either in the next ten or twenty years unless the utterances emanating from such periodicals bring the hope [illegible] cheer.

In the congestion [illegible] world to-day [illegible] preacher, the actor [illegible] the burdens of life.

The day of the artistic pessimist is [illegible] done.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

The Woman He Didn't Marry

Every Man Thinks She Is the Ideal of His Life

By Belle Blitz

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EVERY man knows that there is one perfect woman in the world.

She is the woman he didn't marry.

Sometimes he localizes her—temporarily, and then there is trouble and alimony to pay, but as a general thing this fat, [illegible] being exists as a kind of human [illegible] nor keep him from perceiving that she does not possess the superlative virtues of the woman he didn't marry.

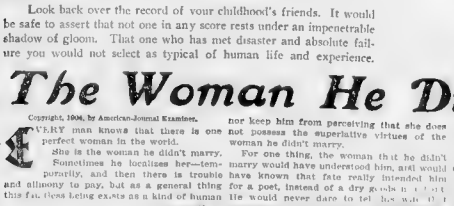
For one thing, the woman that he didn't marry would have understood him, and would have known that fate really intended him for a poet, instead of a dry goods [illegible] He would never dare to tell her what [illegible] visits him of softening of the brain. The only [illegible] woman he didn't marry would look at these [illegible] matters differently. She won't understand cash in the hand.

That because a man is fat, and bald, and [illegible] middle-aged, and engaged in selling salt codfish, that doesn't keep his soul from soaring, or her breast from palpitating with romance. What comprehension, what sympathy she would have had, the woman he didn't marry.

And she would have always been young and beautiful. The woman he did marry grew stout, and apoplectic, and acquired triple chins, or she became stringy and leany and dyspeptic looking, but no such calamity would have befallen the woman he didn't marry. He has a picture of her, always fresh, and fair, and lissome, and graceful—a creature who would always have been an enchantress, and yet remained enchanted with him.

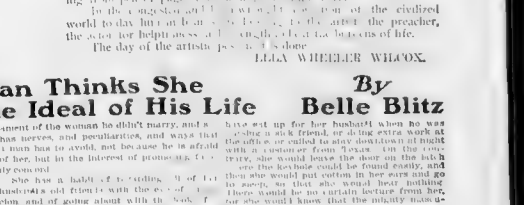
And she wouldn't have required so much money to live upon. He doesn't know how, but in his secret soul a man cherishes a belief that the woman he didn't marry would have been able to keep house, set a fine table, make a good appearance, and dress handsomely on nothing a year.

She wouldn't always be reminding him, as does the woman he did marry, that the servants' wages are due, that the rent must be paid, that she needs a new dress, that the children have to have Winter coats, and that the butcher has been three times with his bill. It is sordid matters like these that destroy the romance of married life, and matrimony with a wife who could live comfortably and keep up for her husband's position, and who would be a glad, sweet song, such as a man has nerves, and peculiarities, and ways that he wouldn't have to avoid, not because he is afraid of her, but in the interest of promoting family concord.



"She would understand that because a man is fat and bald and middle aged, and engaged in selling salt codfish, that doesn't keep his soul from soaring or his breast from palpitating with romance."

She has a habit of [illegible] husband's old friends with the [illegible] clean and of going about with [illegible]



"The woman he didn't marry would never have sat up for her husband when he was nursing a sick friend, or doing extra work at the office, or called to stay down town at night with a customer from Texas."

Utopia—a dream—a vision, which he takes a sad pleasure in contemplating in times of domestic stress, and contrasting with the poor, miserable, weak piece of femininity that he drew in the matrimonial lottery, but a vision that he never expects to see.

This does not keep him from being very fond of the woman that he did marry, but it cannot blind his eyes to her imperfections, many of the hours when she supposes he is wrestling with great financial problems, he is really trying to find something else that will rhyme with "love" in place of "dove."

A man can't explain these things to the woman he married. If he shows her his sonnet to a lady's eyebrow, she either demands the address of the woman, or else exclaims, "Why, Papa!" in a tone of voice that con- [illegible] how [illegible] and [illegible] ability to [illegible] water wagon that [illegible] faults of the women [illegible]

And how reasonable she would have been! The woman he didn't marry would never [illegible] pose could I [illegible] this, and [illegible] how [illegible] with the difficulty [illegible] water wagon that [illegible] sea of tears [illegible] with the difficulty [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Drama

ATTRACTIONS AT BOSTON THEATRES FOR THIS WEEK

BOSTON—Denman Thompson in "The Old Homestead."
HOLLIS ST.—"The Holy City."
COLONIAL—Britt Scheff in "The Two Roses."
CASTLE SQUARE—"When Knighthood Was in Flower."
COLUMBIA—"The Japsys" and vaude
[illegible]—Walter E. Perkins in "Who Goes There?"
GRAND OPERA—"Wedded and Parted."
[illegible]—William Gillette in "The Admirable Crichton."
[illegible]—Burlesque and vaudeville.
[illegible]—"The Merry Widow."
MAJESTIC—"The Shepherd King."
[illegible]—Wright Lorimer in "The Bells."
[illegible]—Henrietta Crosman in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs."
[illegible]—"The Admirable Crichton."
[illegible]—Britt Scheff in "The Two Roses."
[illegible]—"The Admirable Crichton."
[illegible]—Mary Clarke in "Wedded and Unwedded

Society

Between-season Apathy Among Members of Boston's Smart Set at its Height—Events of Coming Week

THE annual [illegible] of the Boston [illegible] season [illegible] week will see the beginning of the Fall social [illegible]

Virginia Hot Springs has [illegible] Newport to the west of the Alleghanies. Boston [illegible] has [illegible] This resort was all out [illegible] for a month [illegible] Back [illegible] resorts [illegible]

The North Shore [illegible]

[illegible]

Part of the Council [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] to [illegible] while [illegible]

On Wednesday there is [illegible] at the residence of Mrs. [illegible] Miss [illegible] daughters [illegible]

The ladies of the Living Committee of the Dan Foy Nursery for Destitute Children are [illegible] for a [illegible] to be given at the nursery in Roxbury on Thursday afternoon. Addresses are to be given by Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale and Rev. Edward A. Horton, and music will be furnished by a band concert.

There will be a [illegible] Thursday evening [illegible] Mrs. Louise [illegible] Mrs. Lucy [illegible] Mrs. Ida Lowe, and Mrs. [illegible] number of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Boston American's Thrilling Romance

MARRIED to MYSTERY

Boston American's Thrilling Story of Present-Day Life in Boston

"Lilian was as usual at that hour—it was soon after midday—reclining upon the sofa in her drawing room."

Chapter Ixxvi.—Continued

[illegible] thought when [illegible] Lilian [illegible] Lilian [illegible] Lilian

A Frank Talk with Tom Watson

By Arthur McEwen

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THE Tom Watson of the newspapers is a little red-headed man, with a waspish manner and a fiery sibling desire to destroy our peace of civilization.

The Tom Watson of fact is five feet nine and a half inches tall, his hair is nearer dark than auburn and his manner in private, whatever it may be in public—I have never heard him make a speech—is considerably more composed than that of New York's best representative of all that is sane, safe and conservative, Mr. J. Pierrepont Morgan.

"The newspapers say all sorts of things of me," he remarked, smiling, "partly in fun and partly on the principle of giving a dog a bad name in order to justify killing it. According to them I'm a red-top dynamite cartridge, with an infinite capacity for re-exploding. I'm boiling with brainless zeal. I'm crazy, I'm without humor——"

"Which is nonsense, of course, as your candidacy proves."

Mr. Watson enjoyed that—laughed and shook hands.

Then he sat down and talked seriously, very seriously. The "wrongs of the people" are not a political phrase to him. Life, with its frightful injustices to the many for the benefit of the few, presents itself as a tragedy to him. He is an historian, and knows how long this tragedy has held the world's stage and is likely to hold it. He is a philosopher, but not a sunny or jesting one, for he has a heart. The sufferings of his fellow creatures come home to him. Through sympathy he makes them his own, as nearly as one may, and retain calm and poise. He was born that way. With less brain and strength of character, Watson would have been the unbalanced zealot—the crank that interested or bored newspapers podnah-him.

But nature has given him a brain whose processes are as clear as they are quick, so there is not the friction that produces heat. Nature also gave him a slight body, which has worn well, though the deep lines of his face, which is a smaller, more delicate edition of Lincoln's, tell their story of hard thought and strong feeling. Watson, with his slender frame and finely strung nerves, would have been in his grave long ago had his thinking and fighting been accomplished by emotional storms. You can see as he talks that he has the lifelong habit of self-command.

And he has easily—no doubt gambling, no struggling for expression, no waste of strength, mental or nervous.

He has the student's power of concentration and the lawyer's art of orderly arrangement of his theme, of unhurried presentation.

These [illegible] the man, plenty of it. His physical fragility deceives the superficial, who need beef and thunder tones to impress them.

In his easy chair at the Kensington Hotel, New York, Mr. Watson, without bitterness in his voice or flame in his eye, said severe things about the Democratic and Republican parties.

"The People's party," he explained, "came into existence primarily because the Democratic party had neither the honesty nor courage to be democratic. And I am now a candidate for the Presidency for the same reason. A situation has recurred which makes it necessary to give the real Democrats of the country a rallying point for protest against the capture of the Democratic party by its worst enemies.

"The original strength of the position of the People's party was that it offered the middle of the road as a common ground on which patriotic men, tired of the false pretences and actual policies of the old parties, could meet. Disgusted Democrats would not go over to the Republican party, and disgusted Republicans would not go over to the Democracy. But many would come half way, and that is how our party grew up and promised to be the great power which it has ceased to be. In 1894 we polled at State and county elections 1,800,000 votes. We had 1,050 newspapers and an organization built up with infinite labor.

"In 1896 the Democratic party was drowning. Grover Cleveland had run the ship on the rocks. His second administration had failed not only to do the things it had promised to do, but did what it had promised not to do. Cleveland had carried his party over to the plutocracy, and the rank and file were in open rebellion.

"Then came the appeal to the People's party to unite with a reformed, a new-born Jeffersonian Democratic party. The proposition was to accord us a rightful share of the ticket and of the electors.

"The problem before me was whether I should allow it to seem that I stood in the way of a union of all the reform elements. I knew and feared the dominant bad motive in it. And what I feared and predicted came to pass. I was not given second place with Bryan. Sewell was retained—a ship-subsidy man, a national bank man, a corporation man, a Cleveland man—a man who could not carry his own family, for his son was on the stump making Republican speeches. We were refused elections in the South. There the deal of Bryan was preferred to any help forthcoming with the complete control of the Democratic organization.

"As it turned out, in 1896 fusion with the Democracy was a Jonah-and-the-whale fusion, with the People's party safely inside.

"The Tom Watson of fact is five feet nine and a half inches tall; his hair is nearer drab than auburn."

Thomas E. Watson, Sketched by Artist Frederick

"And the Democratic managers acted in good faith and dealt fairly by us. Bryan would have been elected. The incensed Populists, who did not vote the Democratic ticket, beat Bryan.

"Since then until the present time I have been out of politics. In 1900 what was left of the People's party and organization remained with Bryan, and I could not fire on my own flag.

"I am in politics now, not because I like to be or from personal ambition, but for the reason that the Jeffersonian banner must be held aloft by somebody, and circumstances have placed the duty on me.

"After the St. Louis convention had acted some men—true men, true Democrats, true Americans as I think—and others, urged me, in behalf of the people betrayed cause, to con- [illegible] my business, my studies, my ease, and resume the fight. I did it more I should do what I thought right—endure the labor brave the revilings and misrepresentations and public solicitations that have ever been my portion so long as they approved. Mr. Watson touched his heart—"but matters nothing."

"Have you, even in your most enthusiastic moments, the slightest notion that there may be any possibility of your winning [illegible]"

"Winning or losing an election or even the size of my vote is unreal. "It is not the question. It is the protest. Real Democracy must not be pushed aside, trampled upon and obliterated from our politics. It is a duty to give the people a chance to vote for what the want, and not be compelled to choose between two parties which have in their purpose is

"In every country where men have [illegible] and [illegible] there must in the nature of things be two parties -the party of prosperity, of privilege, of "conservatism," and the party of the people. It is the old and never-ending contest between the House of Have and the House of Want the conflict between the principles of Hamilton and the principles of Jefferson. Whatever sores or ills the country has make broad and clear the line between these two parties is in the interest of the people; whatever serves to obscure that line is in the interest of the privileged, the plutocratic.

"At St. Louis the plutocracy captured the machinery of the party calling itself Democratic, and made its nominations as truly as the plutocracy wrote the platform and made the nominations at the Chicago convention. The men who pulled the strings of Alton B. Parker did it in the expectation of winning [illegible] as they [illegible] Mr. McKinley Republicans, who [illegible] Roosevelt. They hoped to [illegible] the people away from the Republican party by offering them a 'safe and conservative' Democratic candidate—a candidate so very conservative that he does not dare to say he lost his nerve, he might, be some calamitous blunder, say something beyond the ken of Alton B. Parker. It was a delivery of the Democratic party to the plutocracy, and I [illegible] when they are sold out. They are as sure that the leaders now in control of the Democratic party are more than willing to surrender to Republican policies and to cheated administrations as I am sure that the people have no fear of the Democratic masses who though they may cast out of politicians who betray them, will never vote for the Republican party. There is [illegible] any sense of [illegible] Republicans will vote the Democratic ticket this year.

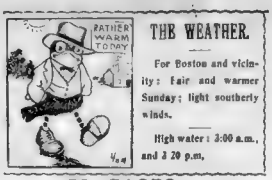
"The people [illegible] know. The enthusiasm" With this the Democratic party promises the country from the robbing rule of the president almost. Why should any sane person [illegible] vote the Democratic ticket this year?

"Why, people [illegible] know. The enthusiasm" With this the Democratic party promises the country from the robbing rule of the president almost. Why should any sane person [illegible] vote the Democratic ticket this year?

"Why, people [illegible] know. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

What Marie Dressler said to Alan Dale.

"OFF THE STAGE, I PREFER MEN FRIENDS! THIEVES, GAMBLERS, CARD SHARPERS—I'M VERY FOND OF THEM ALL."



THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair and warmer Sunday; light southerly winds.

High water: 3:00 a.m., and 3 20 p.m.

50 PAGES.

HEARST'S

BOSTON AMERICAN

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY NEWSPAPER

AND NEW YORK JOURNAL.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

50 PAGES.

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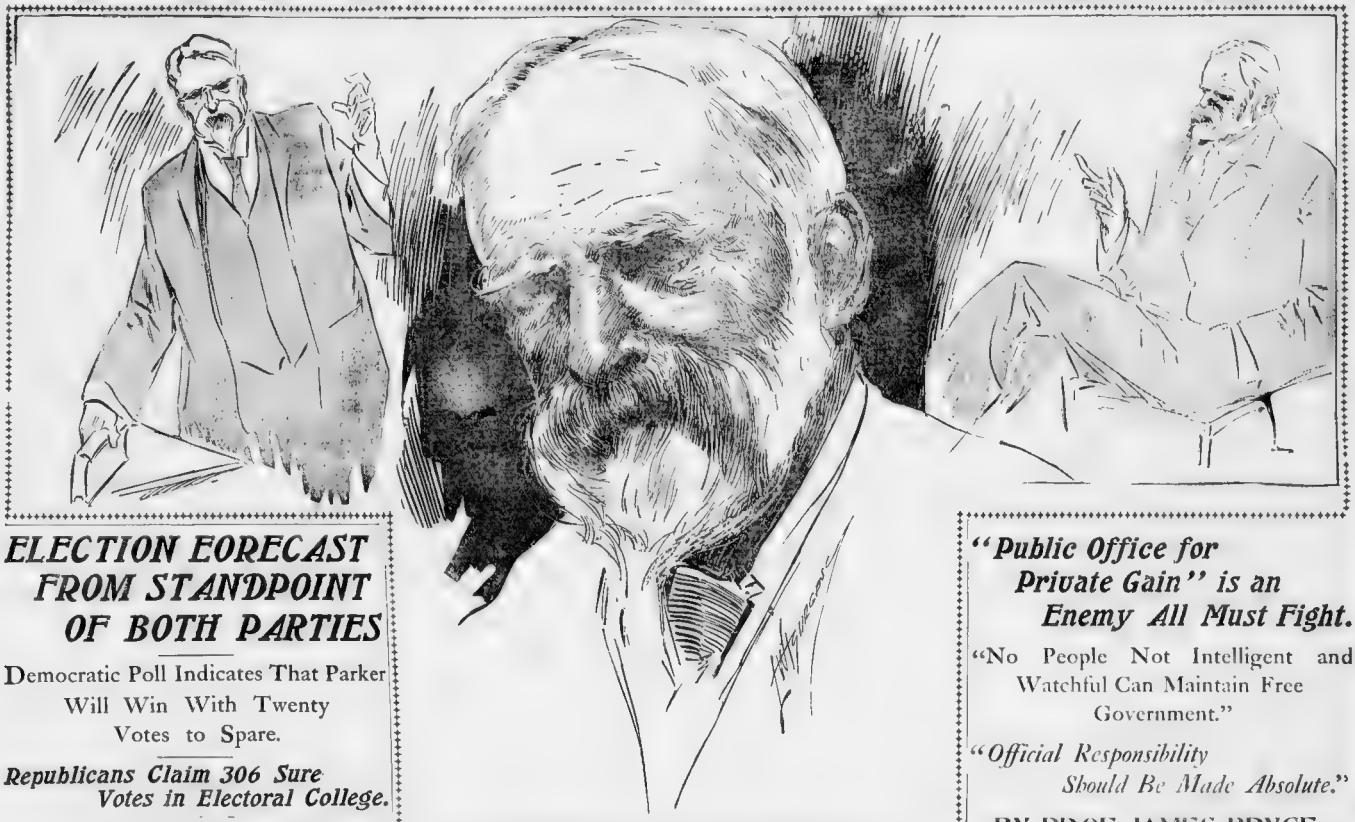
An Article That Should Be Read Carefully and Thoughtfully by Every American Voter, Regardless of His Political Affiliations.

PERILS THAT THREATEN AMERICAN FREEDOM ARE POINTED OUT BY PROF. JAMES BRYCE

World's Greatest Living Authority on Government Tells How Essential to Freedom is an Intelligent and Vigilant People.



Sketched expressly for the Boston Sunday American by a Staff Artist.

Professor James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth" and famous English statesman and publicist, who is visiting Boston.

ELECTION FORECAST FROM STANDPOINT OF BOTH PARTIES

Democratic Poll Indicates That Parker Will Win With Twenty Votes to Spare.

Republicans Claim 306 Sure Votes in Electoral College.

In order to place before its readers the most intelligent advance opinion on the Presidential election, the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN sent dispatches to correspondents throughout the country requesting them to obtain from the various Republican and Democratic leaders the claims of each side. The purpose was to obtain from those best in touch with the situation conservative estimates, so that the AMERICAN'S readers might see for themselves what the local leaders throughout the country actually think about the coming election.

A compilation of all these estimates shows the Democratic column to be safe with the votes of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Montana, Nevada and Colorado. The States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Idaho and Washington are yielded to the Republicans.

POLL INDICATES 259 VOTES FOR PARKER.

This indicates 259 votes for Parker and Davis, or twenty more than the number necessary for the election.

The compilation of the Republican estimate gives to Roosevelt and Fairbanks the States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, West Virginia and Delaware, as well as the Republican States not in dispute. The States of Maryland, Montana, Nevada and Colorado are yielded to the Democrats. Thus the Republican estimate totals 306 electoral votes.

It is thus clear that the States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana and West Virginia constitute the storm centre of the present campaign.

The Democratic ticket would win without Connecticut, West Virginia and Delaware if it carried the other States claimed and conceded. It would also be successful if it lost Indiana and Colorado, but carried New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Montana and Nevada.

The Democratic ticket could also win if it lost West Virginia, Delaware and Maryland, but carried New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, Montana, Nevada and Colorado.

NEW YORK NECESSARY PIVOTAL STATE.

The estimates clearly indicate, however, that New York is necessary to any combination of pivotal States for the Democratic ticket to be successful.

With the claims of the political managers, both Republican and Democratic, the public are already familiar. The AMERICAN'S effort to-day was to get away from these naturally highly colored prophecies and to reduce the area of computation to the smallest possible dimensions.

The Democratic estimates are extremely encouraging for two reasons: First, because States like Wisconsin, Illinois, Idaho and Washington

Continued on Page 83, Column 1.

MAYOR COLLINS CAN GET 80-CENT GAS FOR BOSTON SAYS T. W. LAWSON

COMPANIES FIXED UPON HORNS OF DILEMMA.

Reduced Price, He Declares, Sufficient to Insure Big Dividends, and City's Good Will Follow in Any Case

Thomas W. Lawson is once more in the "gas fight" as a volunteer ally of Mayor Collins in the latter's effort to force the Massachusetts gas companies to furnish eighty-cent gas to consumers. Mr. Lawson declares that eighty-cent gas must result from the Mayor's appeal to the Gas Commissioners. The gas companies, he declares, have fastened their noses into a well-baited trap, and can now so secure caught that there is no escape.

Robert Winsor, [illegible] of the gas companies, and other officers of the gas corporation, have made no reply to the petition of Mayor Collins and decline to make any statement for publication. The situation is summed up by Mr. Lawson in the following statement, prepared exclusively for the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN:

By Thomas W. Lawson.

I have preached so long and so hard that the easiest big task in Boston was fighting the gas men, if it was tackled by the right man in the right way, that my throat has become calloused.

Mayor Collins [illegible] thought as I did. He [illegible] how little trap and left it [illegible] possum walked into it, and [illegible] trapper tried trapper he [illegible] Lawson. Before at least [illegible] hearings in the past I have [illegible] that Boston, with its compact [illegible] improved machinery for conducting [illegible] business, should get its gas at seventy cents or at least seventy-five, particularly with the improved system in use of pumping air through the regulating meters, and then at this price all legitimately employed capital would receive big dividends.

Gas Problem Simple.

The gas problem in Boston is a comparatively simple proposition.

There are a number of companies with duplicate plants and machinery.

They are capitalized at about $9,000,000.

Two can no be duplicated, so far as [illegible] are necessary to manufacture and supply gas, for less than $10,000,000, and still [illegible] be in a better position to do gas business for years to come than the present companies are.

The duplication of property comes large-

$653,000 SAVED TO BOSTON CONSUMERS BY 80-CENT GAS

Number of families in Boston using gas	60,000
Average yearly gas bill per family	$30
Saving per family per year at 80 cents	$8
Total saving to families per year	$480,000
Number of lodging houses using gas	5,000
Average bills per year	$120
Total saving to lodging houses at 80 cents	120,000
Saving to hotels, business houses, etc.	53,000
Total saving to consumers	$653,000

Continued on Page 84, Column 3.

"Public Office for Private Gain" is an Enemy All Must Fight.

"No People Not Intelligent and Watchful Can Maintain Free Government."

"Official Responsibility Should Be Made Absolute."

BY PROF. JAMES BRYCE,

The eminent English statesman, author and publicist, now visiting Boston.

(Proofs of this article, submitted to Prof. Bryce, but viewed by a representative of the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN, were approved by him.)

INSTITUTIONS are intended to work for a particular people at a particular time. You must have regard for the particular time in judging of the qualities of the institutions. For instance, people have been in the habit of supposing that masses of men have always certain properties of popular government. That is a mistaken idea. After all, a popular government in Sicily is not the same thing as a popular government in New York.

Therefore, you must examine what may be called all the conditions affecting the working of the human nature in government. In other words, you must consider what is called the environment.

Let me try not to go into the subject in detail, but to convey some idea of what is meant by the influence of environment by giving you a number of instances in which it does affect the working of institutions.

A very important element which has to be considered before determining a good institution is the character of the country in which it is at work, and by country I mean the area occupied by the people—you must consider the character of its surface.

Another element is found in the capacity of the country for producing wealth, its minerals, its soil, its pasture, its forests, and any other element that can produce wealth, and in the occupations which its natural resources and conditions prescribe for the people who inhabit it. These occupations of the people will have a great influence upon the kind of government which they will produce, and which is fit for them.

Must Consider Tastes of People.

And then you must consider the condition of education, the method of communication, whether by land or sea, by foot or beast of burden, and in our own days by railroad or telegraph. And you must consider the direction in which the tastes of the people may go.

Continued on Page 83, Column 1.

ELECTION FORECASTS FROM VIEWPOINTS OF BOTH PARTIES

Democratic Poll Shows Parker Will Win With Twenty Votes to Spare

Continued from Page 31.

are conceded to Mr. Parker, and the States of Maryland, Montana, Nevada and Colorado are counted to the Democrats under the Republican estimates.

HOW DEMOCRATS FIGURE A VICTORY.

The 259 electoral votes claimed are secured by the capture of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, West Virginia, all of the solid South, including Maryland and Delaware and the mountain States of Nevada, Montana and Colorado. Twenty electoral votes in this list could be lost and the Democratic ticket still be successful. Innumerable combinations can be figured out. As many as four of the claimed and conceded States can go Republican with Democratic success assured.

The views expressed by leaders of both parties in different States are given below.

ELECTION FORECASTS FROM MANY STATES

ILLINOIS.

Democrats Much Encouraged.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—There will be a large shifting of the vote in this election. Both the Democratic and Republican party has suffered losses and made gains.

Early estimates of Republican pluralities have been cautiously revised. At the outset of the campaign predictions were free that Deneen, Republican candidate for Governor, would run ahead of Roosevelt. This prediction has been verified.

On the showing to-day Stringer, Democratic candidate for Governor, will run ahead of Parker. This has greatly encouraged the Democratic managers in that State and held out hope to the Democrats in doubtful counties.

The Socialist vote in 1902 was 28,000, and the Prohibition vote 18,000. This year the Debs vote will reach 50,000 and the Watson vote may go as high as 60,000. To this off side vote should be added not less than 25,000 for the Prohibition ticket in Illinois.

NEW JERSEY.

State is Claimed by Both.

Trenton, Oct. 29.—"New Jersey is safe for Parker and Black," says former Senator James Smith, member of the Democratic National Executive Committee.

The Senator will give no figure, but expresses himself as sanguine that the little State which McKinley carried both in 1900 and 1900 will be redeemed for the South.

The campaign conducted by the Democrats has been more aggressive than any for the past twenty years. Mr. Black, the candidate for Governor, has made a whirlwind campaign. His friends predict he will lead his ticket.

Republicans claim the indications are E. C. Stokes will be elected Governor with a plurality of from 12,000 to 15,000. There is little doubt that the Republicans will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Roosevelt, they claim, will carry the State by a plurality of 40,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia Is in Doubt.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 29.—Since State issues this year in West Virginia are paramount, and have complicated the national election, Roosevelt is strongest with the party here. So also is Henry G. Davis.

Republican Chairman Northcott says Roosevelt will carry the State by not less than 30,000. Chairman McKinley, of the Democratic Central Committee, laughs at these figures, but makes no estimate. The Democrats claim the State for Parker, but are more hopeful of their State ticket.

The Republicans admit it retain three of the five Congressional districts, but will lose the Second, and probably the Third.

The Republican candidate for Governor is certain of defeat.

INDIANA.

Pivotal State, with Vote Close.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 29.—Indiana's vote, according to non-partisan estimates, will be very close on its national and State tickets, with a great probability of the Legislature going Democratic, thus insuring Senator Beveridge's reelection. The highest Bryan vote was 20,000 less than McKinley's. It is estimated that there are 12,000 gold Democrats in Indiana who will vote for Parker. A heavy labor vote, the biggest factor for the Democrats this year will be given also on account of millions of dollars of protected industries who formerly lived in the Indiana gas belt, but have moved to Pennsylvania, owing to the failure of natural gas.

Thomas Taggart, national chairman, will make a strong effort to capture the floating vote, and he will have ample funds at his disposal. The Republican stand pat policy will have an ample campaign fund.

The Republican speakers' campaign book points to the following as Democratic candidate's unpopularity with 8,000 negro voters of Marion County; Parker's refusal to campaign in the State, will bring down the Republican majority. While a G. O. P. landslide is not in it, will be by a narrow margin, such as 15,000 or 20,000.

OHIO.

Predict Republican Gains.

Columbus, O., Oct. 29.—The poll of the State by Sherlock Swann, Democratic boss, shows that the State is normally Republican by between 35,000 and 40,000. Party leaders unite in saying that Judge Parker, in his sensational swing through the State, has probably headed off such returns in doubtful circles.

The Republicans have a splendid organization in each township. Hundreds of rural clubs are being formed every day, and the loss of fourth will not be seriously felt this year.

Conservative politicians expect the Republicans to poll at least 7 per cent. more than their party vote at the October election because of their organization. This would indicate at least 50,000 Republican plurality.

WISCONSIN.

Republicans Claim the State.

Lacrosse, Wis., Oct. 29.—Republican estimates of the outcome of the political struggle in this State give La Follette the State by from 20,000 to 40,000 votes, with a close fight all the way through. Republicans who are opposed to La Follette will vote for Roosevelt and give a show as the lowest ticket probably be elected by more than a score of counties.

It is safe to predict that the rank and file of the citizens will vote the Republican ticket. Roosevelt will probably get a larger vote relative than La Follette.

The Democrats have by no means given up hope of electing the State ticket, although they admit it is a hard and uphill fight. The Democratic managers do not discuss who are opposed to La Follette will vote, but say they will get a show on the lowest ticket probably be elected by more than a score of counties.

It is safe to predict that the rank and file of the citizens will vote the Republican ticket. Roosevelt will probably get a larger vote relative than La Follette.

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The big lumbering population of northern and western Wisconsin, who are against La Follette are likely to vote in the way easiest for themselves which will be a vote for the straight Democratic ticket.

DELAWARE.

Democrats Fighting Hard.

Dover, Del., Oct. 29.—The Democrats are making a wonderful fight. The Republicans, under the leadership of J. Edward Addicks, are waging the strongest fight they have ever put up in this State, with the exception of the years when Addicks was a candidate for Senator. Republican leaders in this State admit that they have a fight on their hands, and are not claiming the State by any means.

The Democrats are confident of success, and claim that they will carry the State by about 2,500.

CALIFORNIA.

Democrats Concede the State.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—California promises will give Parker a majority of a majority of between 25,000 and 40,000. Owing to the large Republican majority at the election of the Philippines, California is usually unpredictable. The Democrats concede the State.

In five of the eight Congressional districts the Democrats have decided chance for success—the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh.

MARYLAND.

Parker May Win by 15,000.

Baltimore, Oct. 29.—Maryland this year will in all probability cast her electoral vote for Parker and Davis, and the majorities rolled up for Democrats at the polls will run to 15,000. The Republicans admit that they will carry Baltimore, and while hoping to elect three of the six Congressmen, do not expect to carry the State.

MICHIGAN.

Safe in Republican Fold.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 29.—Michigan is expected to be found in the Republican column as usual after the coming State election. The normal Republican majority for Governor, however, estimated at about 60,000, will be materially cut down. With

Democrats Claim 259 Electoral Votes, The Republicans Say They'll Poll 306

Democratic Claims.

This table was compiled by a Democrat, who, however, discredited the representations of his party. It is a conservative estimate, assuming as all but South Dakota and Wisconsin to the Republicans, neither of which States are given up by the Democratic party managers. Here are the figures:

	1900 McKinley	1900 Bryan	1904 Roosevelt	1904 Parker
Alabama	..	11	..	11
Arkansas	..	8	..	9
California	9	..	10	..
Colorado	..	4	..	..
Connecticut	6	..	..	..
Delaware	..	3	..	..
Florida	..	..	..	5
Georgia	..	13	..	13
Idaho	..	3	..	3
Illinois	24	..	27	..
Indiana	15	..	..	15
Iowa	13	..	13	..
Kansas	10	..	10	..
Kentucky	..	13	..	13
Louisiana	..	8	..	9
Maine	6	..	6	..
Maryland	..	8	..	8
Massachusetts	15	..	16	..
Michigan	14	..	14	..
Minnesota	..	11	..	..
Mississippi	..	9	..	10
Missouri	..	17	..	18
Montana	..	3	..	3
Nebraska	8	..	8	..
Nevada	..	3	..	3
New Hampshire	4	..	4	..
New Jersey	10	..	12	..
New York	36	..	..	39
North Carolina	..	11	..	12
North Dakota	3	..	4	..
Ohio	23	..	23	..
Oregon	4	..	4	..
Pennsylvania	32	..	34	..
Rhode Island	4	..	4	..
South Carolina	..	9	..	9
South Dakota	4	..	4	..
Tennessee	..	12	..	12
Texas	..	15	..	18
Utah	3	..	3	..
Vermont	4	..	4	..
Virginia	..	12	..	12
Washington	4	..	5	..
West Virginia	6	..	..	7
Wisconsin	12	..	13	..
Wyoming	3	..	3	..
Totals	292	155	217	259

Republican Forecast.

The table was made by a Republican, and is taken from the estimates of the Republican managers. It gives Roosevelt 306 votes, and leaves the Democrats only 145. Connecticut and West Virginia are doubtful States, each the Republican managers say they will carry. Here are the figures:

	1900 McKinley	1900 Bryan	1904 Roosevelt	1904 Parker
Alabama	..	..	..	11
Arkansas	..	8	..	..
California	9	..	10	..
Colorado	..	4	..	..
Connecticut	6	..	..	..
Delaware	..	3	..	..
Florida	..	..	4	..
Georgia	..	13	..	13
Idaho	..	3	3	..
Illinois	24	..	27	..
Indiana	15	..	15	..
Iowa	13	..	13	..
Kansas	10	..	10	..
Kentucky	..	13	..	13
Louisiana	..	8	..	9
Maine	6	..	6	..
Maryland	..	8	..	8
Massachusetts	15	..	16	..
Michigan	14	..	14	..
Minnesota	9	..	11	..
Mississippi	..	9	..	10
Missouri	..	17	..	18
Montana	..	3	..	3
Nebraska	8	..	8	..
Nevada	..	3	..	3
New Hampshire	4	..	4	..
New Jersey	10	..	12	..
New York	36	..	..	39
North Carolina	..	11	..	12
North Dakota	3	..	4	..
Ohio	24	..	23	..
Oregon	4	..	4	..
Pennsylvania	32	..	34	..
Rhode Island	4	..	4	..
South Carolina	..	9	..	9
South Dakota	4	..	4	..
Tennessee	..	12	..	12
Texas	..	15	..	18
Utah	3	..	3	..
Vermont	4	..	4	..
Virginia	..	12	..	12
Washington	4	..	5	..
West Virginia	6	..	..	7
Wisconsin	12	..	13	..
Wyoming	3	..	3	..
Totals	292	155	306	170

Republican Estimate Totals 306 Electoral Votes—New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, West Virginia Doubtful States.

IDAHO.

Mormonism the State Issue.

Boise, Ida., Oct. 29.—Idaho will be carried by Roosevelt by from 8,000 to 12,000 majority, several thousand votes in excess of that for the Republican State ticket. The Democratic party has gone for Roosevelt had not the element they have opposed for several campaigns gained control of the St. Le a convention.

The Mormon issue will cut down the Republican majority on the State ticket largely, but may defeat the Republican candidate for Governor.

KANSAS.

Roosevelt by 50,000 at Least.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 29.—Kansas will go Republican this year, it is generally believed, by a plurality ranging from 40,000 to 100,000 votes. Roosevelt will run far ahead of the Republican State ticket because the Populists have united. It is expected the whole Republican State ticket will be elected, with a plurality ranging from 20,000 to 50,000.

COLORADO.

Parker Leads on "Peabodyism."

Denver, Col., Oct. 29.—Unless all signs fail, Alva Adams, Democrat, will be elected Governor. The success of the national ticket depends on the size of his majority. The issue is "Peabodyism vs. Democracy." State Chairman Marion Smith claims Adams's election by 20,000 and that of Parker by over 7,000. Republicans claim Adams's election by 5,000 and that of Roosevelt by 10,000. Republicans admit a close election by a small plurality.

While the latter vote will go almost solidly Democratic, the big coal camps are controlled by Archbishop Peck, a Standard Oil adjunct, and the utmost effort to help Adams made to utilize forfeitures and register the vote that can be influenced to vote for Roosevelt and Peabody.

KENTUCKY.

State Is Democratic by 20,000.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 29.—Kentucky will give the Democratic Presidential electors 20,000 majority, declares State Auditor Hager, manager of the Democratic campaign. The Standard Oil Company is taking no part in the campaign, nor is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad exerting its energies one way or another.

MISSOURI

Parker Will Carry the State.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—Missouri will remain in the Democratic column, and Alton Parker's name on the State ticket has helped to strengthen the national ticket and Dem-

Judge Parker Sure of 259 Votes—Nicoll

OUR canvass shows that we will certainly carry by [illegible] votes. [illegible] and Indiana, and that in addition to these electoral votes, we shall have the majority, if not all, of the electoral votes of the Rocky Mountain States. It is impossible at the juncture to predict the outcome in Wisconsin, but the very best information indicates that Governor Peck will surely be elected and that the national ticket is no doubt.

Illinois must also be classed in the doubtful column, for although at this moment our canvass there is imperfect, it is sufficiently advanced to indicate an unmistakable Republican majority.—Statement of VICE CHAIRMAN NICOLL of the Democratic National Committee.

[illegible] will surely get the Missouri [illegible] vote. Folk will win by a [illegible] majority. Parker [illegible] will also add two [illegible] to the democratic column. [illegible] decline to enthuse over his candidacy.

IOWA.

Democrats Fighting for Wade.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 29.—Iowa is so assuredly Republican as to render the campaign devoid of interest, save in the Seventh District, where Judge A. Martin Wade, [illegible] of the most [illegible] of the State, is [illegible] over Marion C. Parsons. The Republicans [illegible] ing desperately to prevent the [illegible] bandage, while Republicans [illegible] Wade's election by [illegible] Parsons's defeat. The Democratic [illegible] Wade's election [illegible] Republican majority in the Seventh District.

NEBRASKA.

Republicans See Landslide.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 29.—Nebraska [illegible] emphasized as [illegible] by the [illegible] by a majority over Bryan of [illegible] The Republican State ticket [illegible] majority. The Democrats [illegible] Nebraska [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Bryan's majority [illegible] Republican majority [illegible] Democratic majority [illegible] Republican majority [illegible] Democratic majority [illegible] Republican majority [illegible] Democratic

12,000 PEOPLE AT DOUGLAS BARBECUE

Plymouth Town and County Extend Cordial Greeting to the Democratic Leader on His Visit to Birthplace

MULTITUDE FEASTS ON ROASTED STEERS

By J. Frank Davis.

Between the little tent whence issued the odors of the broiling oxen and the big tent whence resounded echoes of fiery oratory and impassioned cheers, the colonel met the major.

"It's a right pretty evenin', majah," was the salutation.

It is so, sunshy, sunshy," replied the major. "An a right smart of people yeh, too. Ah reckon this yeah is the biggest barbecue Henrico county evah saw, yeh no."

It ain't a is, majah."

Powerful speech sub, that of the Indian. Took me back to the days befo' the surrender."

Yes, sah. Ah don't guess we kin lose majah.

No sah. The country's strength at yeh fish Dadel.

May I be pardoned if I confess that I was pained me the lack of swaying this occasion as heard long ago. Bedecked while in used to decorated officers of an army that was beaten to-tatted with soft voiced, sweet eyed damsels of the days since the war, the ox, roasted whole, was served to gathered thousands in person but bloodied oratory, the slow of Speaker Daniel, the fame I n of Virginia—loudest and most eloquent I ed, was flung wide across the broad and his cheers in thunderous applause w t is his to say to the speaker's stand. The air was filled with the greetings of friends and the gossip of neighbors, and over all spread the beams of the sunday, Southern sun.

As for in many respects, as from pole to equator is Pilgrim Plymouth from the land of Dixie, but in a long practised and present Southern custom they came near coming anderstrong yesterday.

Massachusetts has seen barbecues—a score of them. A political barbecue, I verily is to it. And the one at Plymouth given by the residents of that and surrounding towns and cities in honor of the Hon. William L. Douglas, Democratic candidate for governor, was in a thousand ways real boom of the old general article, as used during a heated stumping campaign in the Solid South.

Smoking Beef From Massive Grill.

There were the barbecued steers, cooked by one whose early experience in the art was gained near the levees of New Orleans and Baton Rouge. There were the long tables, same cloth sans seats, where the jaded by thousands, stood in out of the sun. It came smoking from the massive grill, and was the spiciest, manly, delightful dish ever served in an outdoor, interested, enthusiastic crowd. There were the long and weary waits, while from from the country around about, using a faithful. There were the literary and amusements of the county fair, the base ball and the athletic adjuncts.

Most like the southern cousin of all was the great show of the Ancient South of the Mason and Dixon line almost the exact counterpart of a Southern county fair, the same or other to the sun in political temper. In Plymouth yesterday was an ovation and more than 12,000 people, the residents and neighbors of the Pilgrim town, strove cities and counties are less in population. In an earnest and appreciative of the program the congregation was on a, and in the hall where the Rev. Samuel politics a religion and the ballot offering.

Mr. Douglas has a right to feel proud of the reception given him by the Democracy of Plymouth County turned out to welcome him to his birthplace. His people have a right to be fervent in their praise of the reception given the head of the Democratic party. The people of Plymouth have a right to feel proud of the cheer in which the speech of the day was received. It was a feature of the occasion.

Unqualified Success.

For let it be written in most positive ink—the Douglas barbecue, besides being one of the most novel campaign features ever arranged in Massachusetts, was a vast and unqualified success.

Not in the days of the Pilgrims that they do, be found were slaughtered and roasted whole for the delectation of the people of Plymouth and the thousand voices of the multitude were responded to the toast. Never was a repast of the kind more thoroughly enjoyed. Never was there a more delightful picnic. Never was there a more delightful picnic. Never was there a more delightful picnic

GOVERNOR BATES ON NECESSITY OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS

STATE'S PROSPERITY DEPENDS ON THE INDORSEMENT OF PROTECTION

BY GOVERNOR JOHN L. BATES.

Written Expressly for the Boston Sunday American.

In a [illegible] campaign State issues are relatively unimportant, but the Democratic candidate for Governor, or those representing him, have raised certain state issues upon which a word may be said.

"Overtime Bill."

A [illegible] Democratic party have made an issue [illegible] of the misnamed "Overtime Bill." The [illegible] at length. They have consumed fair-minded men's time in the correction of a chimerical evil. It was in the interests of labor and prejudicial to those interests, as well as to the business interests of this Commonwealth. It has been shown that the Labor Commission of which Carroll D. Wright was chairman, reported against the bill, and unanimously agreed with the position taken by the Governor in regard thereto.

In view of these facts it seemed fair to ask the Democratic candidate for Governor whether or not he agreed with Carroll D. Wright and the Labor Commission that the bill ought not to be a law, and whether or not he would have vetoed it if he had been Governor. The question has been asked from several platforms. He has not answered it. Thus his paid agents have raised an issue in this campaign upon which the candidate of the Democratic party is not willing to declare himself.

Nathan Matthews, on Saturday last, standing by the side of Mr. Ivy Gale at the Revere House, condemned the Republican party for [illegible] the building of State roads, the creation of the Metropolitan park and boulevard system, and the building of the extension to the State House. As Mr. Douglas did not repudiate the views of Mr. Matthews, as expressed in his presence, it is fair to assume that Mr. Douglas, like Mr. Matthews, is opposed to the building of the State highways, and opposed to the completion of the Metropolitan park and boulevard system.

The State House issue, although raised by Mr. Matthews, is now a matter of such ancient history as to hardly be received seriously as an issue in this campaign, and as Mr. Matthews in all his criticism points back with pride to Governor Russell's administration as the only one that the State has had worthy of commendation in recent years, it may be well to call his attention to the fact that a large part of the extension to the State House was built during Governor Russell's administration, and none of it has been built during that of the present Governor.

Metropolitan Parks and Boulevards.

As to the Metropolitan parks and boulevards, the Republican party is committed to the completion of the system as originally planned at the earliest possible date, in order that the communities that are paying for this system may have the full benefits of it. Mr. Matthews and Mr. Douglas are opposed to this completion, and, therefore, if Mr. Douglas is elected, the system will not be completed, because to do so would be to increase the debt.

It was proposed by [illegible] to be inaugurated by a Republican Legislature, with the indorsement of Governor Russell, who was of such broad mind that he could see what the Republican Legislature had voted to do was in the interest of all the people of the Metropolitan District. The parks and boulevards can be sold to-day for an amount far in excess of their entire cost.

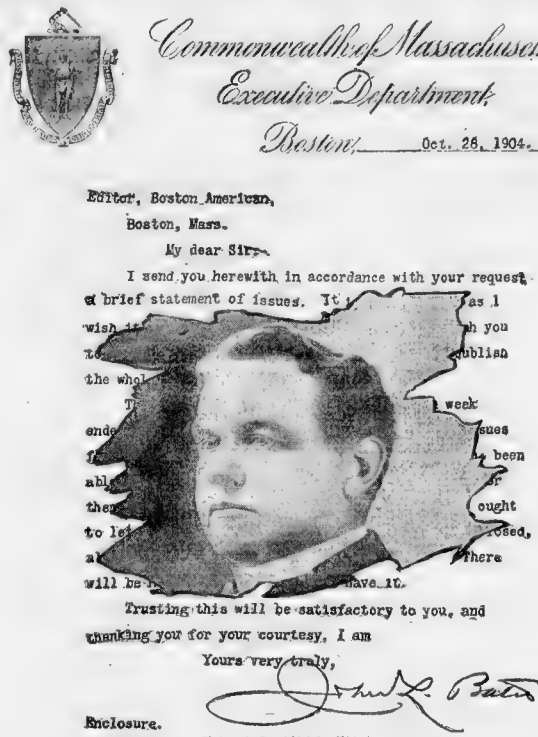
They have been taken as breathing places for the people of this and all future generations, and instead of indicating extravagance, they indicate a most commendable foresight that has resulted in taking the ocean shore, the tops of the hills and the most beautiful bit of nature in the district at a time when they could be taken at comparatively little expense, and made them the property of the people for all time.

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Matthews not only do not agree with Governor Russell and the Republican party, but they are out of sympathy with the people of the Metropolitan District on this matter.

State Highways.

Strangely enough, the only other matter which Mr. Matthews and Mr. Douglas condemn of Republican State policy is one that was also originated with the Republican Legislature during the administration of Governor Russell and received his approval. I refer to the policy of expending a reasonable amount yearly to place the highways of the Commonwealth in a better condition. The policy was inaugurated as the result of a report of a commission, which showed that the farmers in this State had to pay as much in some instances, even to poor roads, to haul their produce to market ten miles away, as they would have to pay for railroad transportation a thousand miles.

Those highways have been built to the satisfaction of all of the people. Over six hundred miles have been completed, and there



Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Executive Department
Boston, Oct. 28, 1904.

Editor, Boston American,
Boston, Mass.
My dear Sir:—
I send you herewith in accordance with your request a brief statement of issues. It [illegible] as I wish it [illegible] h you to [illegible] publish the whol[illegible]
I [illegible] week ende[illegible]sues [illegible] been [illegible]ught to le[illegible]osed. [illegible]There will be [illegible]have it.
Trusting this will be satisfactory to you, and thanking you for your courtesy, I am
Yours very truly,
John L. Bates

Enclosure.

Photograph Copyrighted by Chickering.

Governor John L. Bates and facsimile of his letter showing that he wrote his statement exclusively for the Boston Sunday American.

are six hundred more miles that have been built by the towns with the co-operation of the State, making twelve hundred miles of first-class highway in this Commonwealth at the present time as the result of the adoption of the State highway policy.

Every man who drives a horse, whether it be for pleasure or to earn his bread, every man who rides a bicycle or in an automobile, or in any conveyance that has occasion to use the highway; every one of his employees, every farmer who carries his goods to market, or who goes to town for [illegible] trade, nearly every citizen of the Commonwealth, is more or less benefited by this policy. The Republican party believes that the State has not yet done all the work that it should do on the highways of the Commonwealth.

It will, therefore, continue the work so long as the public welfare reasonably requires it. But the Democratic party, according to its spokesman, will, if Mr. Douglas is elected, stop the building of highways. This makes a most interesting issue for the people.

Protective Tariff.

The national issue particularly raised by the Democratic candidate for Governor is that of the protective tariff. He denounces the policy of protection, and declares that the protective tariff which he designates as "Dingleyism" is an "incubus." If it is an incubus it must have retarded business. But he has published to the world within two years the fact that under four years of the Dingley tariff he doubled the size of his manufactory, more than doubled the output of his business, and increased his profits from $70,000 to over $140,000 per year

Certainly his business has prospered under what he calls the "Dingley incubus," and his business is but an illustration of many others

Men may talk mystically, and create confusion in regard to prices of goods, in regard to wages at home and abroad, in regard to free trade and protection, but there are some things that we all know

We know we were prosperous in 1892. The nation was led to believe that the Democratic policy of tariff revision, which, as used by the Democratic party is synonymous with free trade, would create still greater prosperity. It was tried, and we know that nothing but calamity followed. We know that similar results have followed every attempt to change from a protective tariff to a free trade policy or a policy approaching to free trade. We know that under no protective policy established by the Dingley bill was [illegible] passed in 1897, business like that of the business of Mr. Douglas is a witness to the fact that "Dingleyism" is not an "incubus" on business, and we know that under the Dingley bill all Massachusetts industries, except the manufacture of coarse cotton products, which are now in competition with the cheap labor of the South, have greatly prospered

Prosperity With Protection.

We know that in 1897, under the Gorman-Wilson bill, we had 314,000 employes in Massachusetts factories, and that now, under the Dingley bill, we have 446,000; that then we paid in wages $122,000,000 annually, and now we pay $210,000,000; that then our people had in the savings banks $474,000,000, and now they have over $600,000,000; that then there were 1,384,000 savings bank accounts in this Commonwealth, now there are 1,723,000, showing an increase of 338,000 accounts.

We know that under the alleged "incubus" of the Dingley bill we have 130,000 more people employed in our manufactures in this State than there were seven years ago under the Gorman-Wilson bill passed by the Democratic party, and that each year now our wage-earners in our factories receive $80,000,000 more in wages than they did then, and that the wage-earners of the Commonwealth are adding to their savings in the banks at the rate of $2,000,000 per month.

Considering these things the people will take no such risk this year as they took in 1892, but will continue in power the party that stands for sound money, and the protection of American industries, the party that under its great leader, Roosevelt, is preeminently the party that does the things the people want done

GOVERNOR BATES IS AGAIN SCORED BY FOSTER.

Labor Orator Answers Pointedly Statements of the Governor At Lynn, Before His Veto of the "Overtime" Measure

Special to the Boston American.

Pittsburg, Oct. 29.—Among the speakers at the Democratic rally here tonight was Frank K. Foster, who replied to the statements made by Governor Bates in a recent speech at Lynn, defending his veto of the overtime bill.

Referring to the Governor's statement that the bill in question was not only injurious and unwise, but that it was a betrayal of labor, conceived by men who wanted to show their ingratitude for what they could do, he said: "Those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.

"It is almost with a feeling of compassion that one observes the disgrace of the Commonwealth sink to the level of personally vilifying and abusing the working man for legislative operatives in order to justify his official acts. Governor Bates, like Governor Bert. O'Donnell, Whitehead, Jackson and others of their kind, has proved himself to be [illegible] from any principle for [illegible] conscience [illegible] so he can [illegible] full. [illegible]

"As an instance of the Governor's [illegible] nor [illegible] 1,000 women in Lowell [illegible] was [illegible] ment. [illegible] able, and it [illegible] ble at [illegible] reduce it [illegible] that [illegible] that just as long work would be done if the second day was left off. It was a matter of conviction or for the manufacturer [illegible] of the [illegible] most [illegible] [illegible]

"Was the Governor listen with betraying the interests of the factory people, in [illegible] he was [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DEMOCRACY'S CLAIMS AS SEEN BY CANDIDATE DOUGLAS

REPUBLICAN DEFEAT THE ONLY HOPE FOR TARIFF BURDENED INDUSTRIES

BY WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

Written Expressly for the Boston Sunday American.

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THERE are many good reasons why Massachusetts should go Democratic this year. No political party should be given a perpetual lease of office holding. Human nature is about the same everywhere. Abuse, corruption and extravagance will creep into any party if continued too long in power. The people's money is spent recklessly.

The Republican party believes that taxation should be employed primarily, not to raise revenue for the support of government, but to build up certain industries. It believes in taxing the naturally strong industries to encourage the naturally weak ones. This is its theory.

Practice Worse Than Theory

Its practice is even worse, for it taxes the naturally healthy, but comparatively weak, industries, such as exist in Massachusetts, and turns the proceeds over to the remarkably healthy and strong "infant" industries of Pennsylvania and other States. It taxes the hard earnings of labor, and turns the proceeds into the capacious pockets of its rich favorites.

This Republican system of taxing the many for the benefit of the few, of taxing the small and independent industries for the benefit of the great trusts and monopolies, is particularly hard on Massachusetts. It has caused her citizens, regardless of party, to cry out for relief. More than 60,000 voters, mostly Republicans, have petitioned for reciprocity with Canada, as one possible avenue of escape from the tariff trusts that control their raw materials.

Unfair to Massachusetts

On last Tuesday the State Board of Trade, through its Committee on Manufacturers, said:

> A fair measurement of the capacity, profits or output of our Massachusetts shoe factories cannot be made under the costly and burdensome conditions which now exist. The demand for the repeal of the 15 per cent. duty on hides, to lighten the burden and unfair cost to our Massachusetts shoe manufacturers and to consumers, is so just and so universal that its immediate repeal, when Congress reconvenes, should be a test and a measurement of the influence wielded by our representatives at Washington.

The Board of Trade made similar statements in regard to the textile industries, and accounted for their depressed condition by the unnecessary tariff taxes upon raw materials and supplies. The Board says that, "regardless of politics or politicians," a remedy should be found and applied "wherever disinterested statesmanship points it out." It suggests reciprocity with Canada.

State's Demands Unheeded

The cries of these Republicans and Independents will be unheeded by the "stand pat" and "let-well-enough-alone" party in control at Washington, so long as Massachusetts continues a safely Republican State. Make it Democratic this year and doubtful for next year, and not only will its heretofore silent representatives at Washington be ready and anxious to speak up for it, but they will have influence with the administration there.

Massachusetts is pre-eminently a manufacturing State. In 1900 her manufactured products were valued at $1,035,198,989, her farm products at $42,298,274, her fisheries product at about $4,500,000, and her forest and mining products at perhaps $2,000,000.

Only about 50,000 persons are employed in her farming, fishing and mining industries, while 492,497 are employed in her mills and factories and 224,000 more in trade and transportation largely due to these mills.

Wealth In Her Factories

Practically then, Massachusetts obtains nearly all of the $660,000,000 worth of materials and supplies used in her factories, and at least five-sixths of her $250,000,000 or $300,000,000 worth of food stuffs, from outside of her boundaries.

Massachusetts will have prosperity or adversity as her manufacturers flourish or are depressed. It is vital to her that she obtain materials for her manufacturers and food and clothing for her people so that she can produce goods at the lowest possible cost. She needs the cheap leather, wool, lumber and coal which Canada could supply, and Canada needs the manufactured goods which we produce.

A double tariff wall prevents our access to Canada's [illegible] markets. It is believed that Canada would lower her part of the wall if we would lower our part. She has frequently offered to do so, but her offers have been rejected by the "stand patters" at Washington, acting as agents for the protected trusts which are preying upon Massachusetts industries and citizens. The administration at Washington now promises that it will, "after the election," make overtures to Canada and attempt to negotiate a new treaty. This campaign promise should deceive no one.

No Relief By Republicans

There is not the slightest prospect that the Republicans will put through any treaty. Their platform and their leaders are squarely against any lowering of our tariff wall. Massachusetts can make an effective protest against this program only by making the State politically doubtful. If such a protest is not made by this or other States, absolutely nothing will be done at Washington to aid our manufacturers or workingmen.

Massachusetts should go Democratic this year to protest against our costly, cruel and imperialistic government in the Philippines; to protest against the extremely high cost of living, resulting from the hundreds of Dingley tariff trusts that flourish here and that charge us twenty-five or thirty per cent. more for their goods than they charge foreigners for these same goods; and to protest against the rapidly increasing expenditures of our national government.

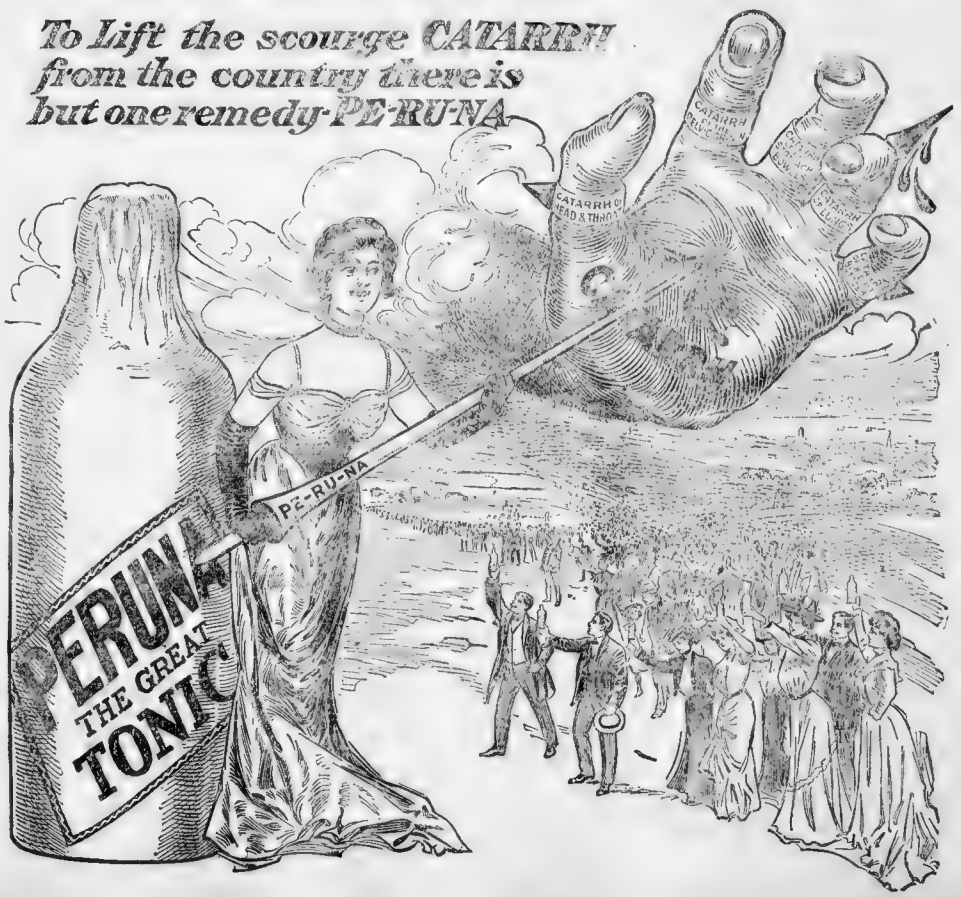
I wish to express my high appreciation of the work of the BOSTON AMERICAN in putting and keeping before the people of Massachusetts the sound principles of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS.

I Wish to Express my high Appreciation of the Work of the Boston American in putting and Keeping before the people of Massachusetts the Sound principles of the Democratic party

William L. Douglas

Fac simile of part of the Hon. W. L. Douglas's Letter to the Boston Sunday American.



RAISE $100,000 TO SAVE THE 'TECH.'

M. I. T. Graduates Pledge Cash to Maintain Independence of Institution—Warm Fight Against Harvard Combine

NOW PLAN TO FORM ENDOWMENT FUND

Opponents of Proposed Consolidation With Cambridge University Working Hard to Preserve Technical School

More than $100,000 has been pledged by graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a movement to the prospect [illegible] with Harvard University, to be decided at a meeting to the last graduate to be held [illegible] for funds to further its development and maintain the independence of the institute.

This is the shape in which a committee [illegible] to organize [illegible] which [illegible] part, headed by [illegible] Boston, [illegible] Walker, [illegible] Technology, [illegible] Institute [illegible] Technology

SENDS MESSAGE OVER SEAS BY TELEPATHY.

Remarkable Feat Through the Mediumistic Power of Mrs. Piper Causes a Big Stir in All the Psychical Circles

ACROSS ATLANTIC, LATEST EXPERIMENT

Boston Woman Brought Again Into Prominence, Has Done Wonderful Things In Past, Her Followers Now Assert

The statement made by Dr. James H. Hyslop, former professor of logic and ethics at Columbia University, that he and those associated with him in the American Society of Psychical Research had succeeded in procuring the sending of a telepathic message across the Atlantic, has brought again into public notice Mrs. Leonora E. Piper of Arlington Heights, through whose mediumistic powers the feat was accomplished.

Dr. Hyslop refuses to disclose at this time the details of Mrs. Piper's wonderful achievement, which has caused a stir among students of psychical research and scientific men generally. They will be published, he says, in the reports of the society, and the facts are awaited with a great deal of interest.

Mrs. Piper was first brought to the notice of the scientific world by Professor William James of Harvard, nearly twenty years ago, who resided on Pinckney street, in the heart of Boston's artistic neighborhood.

Astonished Spiritualists.

She was then a slender, fair haired young woman about twenty-five years of age. In appearance and bearing she has one child. That she was possessed of supernormal powers she herself denies. Her achievements during the past twenty years have astonished spiritualists and students of psychology the world.

As minds in general accept the statements of Dr. Hyslop with scepticism, although some are inclined to await the facts before passing on or refusing to accept the report. Among the latter is Professor A. T. Ormsbee, head of the department of physics at Tufts college.

Professor Ormsbee considered himself to secure a talk with others by telephone, and Professor Ormsbee to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter yesterday afternoon that I must confess that I have been somewhat.

"I have never met Mrs. Piper, but I remember that some years ago she made a visit with Professor Hall, and stopped at the house of Professor Lodge, who experimented with her along this line.

Transference of Thought.

She lived at his house for some months, and he reported at the time that he was convinced that she was able to receive or obtain knowledge from another individual in a different room, with the door closed, and it was indeed what was called thought transference.

He took pains even to measure the distance between Mrs. Piper and the one who sat in the other room whose business was to transmit, and I think if I remember right, the distance between them was about [illegible] feet.

[illegible] read this to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and I forget just what proportion of the [illegible] such experiments and for such an announcement. But he personally told me he thought them."

A report of the Society for Psychical Research of Great Britain, published [illegible] years ago, contains reference to [illegible] case of a person referred to as "A. N.," in the United States, who was thought through the membership of Mrs. Piper in communicating with a dying relative in England regarding prompted changes in the latter's will.

"Old Man at Head of Bed."

According to the account," the report reads, "the death of Mr. M. N.'s father was foretold as about to happen in a few weeks. It occurred suddenly a few weeks afterward in England, from heart failure.

The most extraordinary part of the account is the statement that Mr. M. N. [illegible] in England, who was chiefly at the time of his father's last three days at his side, said that her father had repeatedly complained of the presence of an old man at the foot of his bed, who annoyed him by discussing his private affairs.

Mrs. Piper's power as a spiritualistic medium was "discovered" by Professor James through one of his servants who had been informed by a servant of Mrs. Piper of the strange trances into which her mistress would frequently fall during her actions during them.

Mrs. Piper is now at her Summer home in New Hampshire.

ELEANOR AMES UNDER HARBOR IN EAST BOSTON TUNNEL TROLLEY

TAKES 40 MINUTES FOR TRIP TO BE DONE IN 4.

Braves Official Red Tape to Get in and Construction Dangers for Ride Through Big Bore, to Find It Leaking.

BY ELEANOR AMES.

In point of descent I have beaten Mr. Ginty to a standstill!

He only went down to the bottom of the sea.

I have been forty-five feet below it, on a trip through the East Boston tunnel.

A correspondent from New York informs me that subway trips are considered a rigeur by all who call themselves up to date.

While New York sets the fashions for America in the matter of subway excursions, she offers no very startling novelty to Boston.

In fact, she borrowed the pattern for her subway from us, and is [illegible] joy in the newness of possession, wi[illegible] we being long been wont to look [illegible] as a very convenience, which [illegible] we have never ceased to use, [illegible] which has come to be taken as a [illegible] of course.

While New Yorkers [illegible] interested in the building of [illegible] opened subway, and we have been enjoying the benefits of our own, we have also been watching the progress and waiting for the completion of our East Boston tunnel, which will serve as the [illegible] of connecting Scollay with Maverick square.

The time required to construct the East Boston tunnel has been nearly as long as that consumed by the building of the entire thirteen miles of the New York subway. The latter was commenced on March 24, 1900, ground being broken by Mayor Low, City Hall. It was on May 8, 1900, that the outside work at Scollay square was commenced for the East Boston tunnel.

On January 8, 1901, the shield was started to protect those tunnelling the harbor, and it was in July, 1901, that the shield stopped.

For nearly four and one-half years men have been working night and day to complete this mile and a third of tunnel, which begins at Scollay Square and ends at Maverick Square, East Boston. At this distance about 4,200 feet is under the harbor.

70 Feet Under the Sea.

At the lowest point the bed of the tunnel is twenty feet from the surface, and the dome is twenty feet below the bottom of the harbor. Allowing the water to be thirty feet deep, makes the cars run seventy feet below the surface of the rippling harbor waves.

And to whizz along at lightning speed in a trolley car, several fathoms down the sea, is rather a novel happening, when you come to think of it.

At the present time, with the exception of the finishing off of a few details, the tunnel is completed.

There are cars running along the East Boston end from the Maverick square terminal to Atlantic Champney, which is the station on Atlantic avenue.

But to obtain a ride in one of these cars requires no end of influence with the powers that be, and strong persuasiveness on the part of the applicant.

In fact, in order to note that little distance on an ordinary surface car, marked "Atlantic," you must be prepared to brook [illegible] obstacles and possible excuses [illegible] for wanting to ride. I had to [illegible] hypnotize the officials into accepting that excuse as good and sufficient.

Having finally succeeded in getting permission for a ride, you must start bravely out on foot and walk over the ties, tracks, crushed stone, coils of wire and all sorts of the debris one finds in the [illegible] before the workmen had deserted the [illegible] from Scollay square to Atlantic Chambers.

The unwinding of the red tape [illegible] entitles even a reporter to have permission for the trip and promised to walk to the car.

At the Rapid Transit Commission's office, in the old State House, you are handed a little note book, known as the "Visitor's Book."

On the top of each page is pasted a [illegible] agreement, providing that the undersigned make the trip absolutely and entirely at your own risk.

The Commission and the contractor alike [illegible] be absolved from [illegible] anything which may happen to you in the [illegible] of accident, injury to your person or [illegible] of property. Even when such accident, [illegible] or loss shall result from the negligence of said commission or contractor or [illegible] reason of defects in the works or machinery or otherwise," you are still bound to hold everyone blameless and let your blood be upon your own head.

Seal Your Own Doom.

When you formally decide to meet the terms of that agreement you feel as though you had written your name in the Book of Doom, or had signed your own death warrant.

The Scollay square entrance to the tunnel is somewhat [illegible] this time, is opposite the Scollay square subway [illegible]

[illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BULLS TOSS THE BEARS AND PRICES.

Wall Street Indulges In a Speculative Orgy As Fitting Close of Remarkable Week of Stock Market Trading.

MILLION SHARES IN TWO-HOUR SESSION

rie and Rock Island Made Leaders in Wild Scramble for Stocks at Any Price—Amalgamated Up Above 70

No ill ads loosed on on the financial horizon yesterday to d m the glory of the bull campaign. The attack of "harvest" fitch bothered the bears of the world for couple of days but was all forgotten in a great deal of a most exuberant character in that city and the country. It was the greatest day of the week. It was the greatest day of the month. It was the greatest day of the year. It was the greatest day of the decade. It was the greatest day of the century. It was the greatest day of the millennium. It was the greatest day of the eon. It was the greatest day of the universe. It was the greatest day of the multiverse. It was the greatest day of the omniverse. It was the greatest day of the infinite. It was the greatest day of the absolute. It was the greatest day of the eternal. It was the greatest day of the timeless. It was the greatest day of the spaceless. It was the greatest day of the nothingness. It was the greatest day of the void. It was the greatest day of the abyss. It was the greatest day of the chaos. It was the greatest day of the primordial soup. It was the greatest day of the big bang. It was the greatest day of the singularity. It was the greatest day of the quantum foam. It was the greatest day of the vacuum fluctuation. It was the greatest day of the false vacuum. It was the greatest day of the inflaton field. It was the greatest day of the cosmological constant. It was the greatest day of the dark energy. It was the greatest day of the dark matter. It was the greatest day of the baryonic matter. It was the greatest day of the leptons. It was the greatest day of the quarks. It was the greatest day of the gluons. It was the greatest day of the photons. It was the greatest day of the gravitons. It was the greatest day of the Higgs boson. It was the greatest day of the supersymmetry. It was the greatest day of the extra dimensions. It was the greatest day of the string theory. It was the greatest day of the M-theory. It was the greatest day of the brane. It was the greatest day of the Calabi-Yau manifold. It was the greatest day of the orbifold. It was the greatest day of the compactification. It was the greatest day of the Kaluza-Klein theory. It was the greatest day of the unified field theory. It was the greatest day of the grand unified theory. It was the greatest day of the theory of everything. It was the greatest day of the final theory. It was the greatest day of the ultimate theory. It was the greatest day of the perfect theory. It was the greatest day of the flawless theory. It was the greatest day of the immaculate theory. It was the greatest day of the pristine theory. It was the greatest day of the untainted theory. It was the greatest day of the unsullied theory. It was the greatest day of the spotless theory. It was the greatest day of the blameless theory. It was the greatest day of the sinless theory. It was the greatest day of the virtuous theory. It was the greatest day of the righteous theory. It was the greatest day of the holy theory. It was the greatest day of the divine theory. It was the greatest day of the celestial theory. It was the greatest day of the heavenly theory. It was the greatest day of the angelic theory. It was the greatest day of the seraphic theory. It was the greatest day of the cherubic theory. It was the greatest day of the archangelic theory. It was the greatest day of the throne theory. It was the greatest day of the dominion theory. It was the greatest day of the virtue theory. It was the greatest day of the power theory. It was the greatest day of the principality theory. It was the greatest day of the archangel theory. It was the greatest day of the angel theory. It was the greatest day of the human theory. It was the greatest day of the animal theory. It was the greatest day of the plant theory. It was the greatest day of the mineral theory. It was the greatest day of the elemental theory. It was the greatest day of the atomic theory. It was the greatest day of the subatomic theory. It was the greatest day of the quantum theory. It was the greatest day of the relativity theory. It was the greatest day of the gravity theory. It was the greatest day of the electromagnetism theory. It was the greatest day of the strong force theory. It was the greatest day of the weak force theory. It was the greatest day of the nuclear force theory. It was the greatest day of the atomic theory. It was the greatest day of the molecular theory. It was the greatest day of the chemical theory. It was the greatest day of the biological theory. It was the greatest day of the evolutionary theory. It was the greatest day of the natural selection theory. It was the greatest day of the genetic theory. It was the greatest day of the DNA theory. It was the greatest day of the RNA theory. It was the greatest day of the protein theory. It was the greatest day of the cell theory. It was the greatest day of the tissue theory. It was the greatest day of the organ theory. It was the greatest day of the organism theory. It was the greatest day of the ecosystem theory. It was the greatest day of the biosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the geosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the hydrosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the atmosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the lithosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the pedosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the cryosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the anthroposphere theory. It was the greatest day of the technosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the noosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the psychosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the sociosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the culturosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the ideosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the memosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the infosphere theory. It was the greatest day of the cybersphere theory. It was the greatest day of the virtual reality theory. It was the greatest day of the simulation theory. It was the greatest day of the matrix theory. It was the greatest day of the Truman Show theory. It was the greatest day of the Groundhog Day theory. It was the greatest day of the Bill Murray theory. It was the greatest day of the Punxsutawney Phil theory. It was the greatest day of the shadow theory. It was the greatest day of the six more weeks of winter theory. It was the greatest day of the early spring theory. It was the greatest day of the late spring theory. It was the greatest day of the summer theory. It was the greatest day of the fall theory. It was the greatest day of the winter theory. It was the greatest day of the holiday season theory. It was the greatest day of the Thanksgiving theory. It was the greatest day of the Christmas theory. It was the greatest day of the New Year's Eve theory. It was the greatest day of the New Year's Day theory. It was the greatest day of the January theory. It was the greatest day of the February theory. It was the greatest day of the March theory. It was the greatest day of the April theory. It was the greatest day of the May theory. It was the greatest day of the June theory. It was the greatest day of the July theory. It was the greatest day of the August theory. It was the greatest day of the September theory. It was the greatest day of the October theory. It was the greatest day of the November theory. It was the greatest day of the December theory. It was the greatest day of the year theory. It was the greatest day of the decade theory. It was the greatest day of the century theory. It was the greatest day of the millennium theory. It was the greatest day of the eon theory. It was the greatest day of the universe theory. It was the greatest day of the multiverse theory. It was the greatest day of the omniverse theory.

To the Winds With Caution.

Speculative Orgy

Bank Statement Without Effect.

STOCKS STRONGER THAN BEFORE WAR FLURRY.

exchanged for seventy five per cent of an issue of five per cent bonds.

BOSTON STOCKS.

Transactions for the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. and closing prices were as follows.

	High.	Low.	Close
Adventure			
Allouez			
Amalgamated			
American Zinc			
Arcadian Consolidated			
Atlantic			
Bingham			
Boston & Albany			
Boston & Maine			
Boston Elevated			
Centennial			
Copper Range			
Dominion Coal			
Franklin			
Granby			
Isle Royale			
Mass. Gas			
Mexican			
Michigan			
Mohawk			
Old Colony			
Old Dominion			
Osceola			
Parrot			
Quincy			
Rhode Island Coal			
Santa Fe Copper			
Shannon			
Tamarack			
Trinity			
United Fruit			
United Shoe Mach.			
U. S. Mining			
U. S. Steel			
U. S. Steel pref.			
Utah			
Victoria			
Wolverine			
Wyandot			

Total sales, 1,000,000 bonds.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange together with the high and low prices were as follows.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close
Atchison				
Atchison pref.				
Baltimore & Ohio				
Brooklyn Rapid Transit				
Canadian Pacific				
Chesapeake & Ohio				
Chicago & Alton				
Chicago Great Western				
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul				
Chicago & Northwestern				
Colorado & Southern				
Delaware & Hudson				
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western				
Denver & Rio Grande				
Denver & Rio Grande pref.				
Erie				
Erie 1st pref.				
Erie 2d pref.				
Great Northern pref.				
Great Northern Ore ctfs.				
Illinois Central				
Iowa Central				
Kansas & Texas				
Kansas & Texas pref.				
Louisville & Nashville				
Manhattan Elevated				
Metropolitan Street Ry.				
Mexican Central				
Minneapolis & St. Louis				
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie				
Missouri, Kansas & Texas				
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pref.				
Missouri Pacific				
National Lead				
New York Central				
New York, Chicago & St. Louis				
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pref.				
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pref.				
New York, New Haven & Hartford				
New York, Ontario & Western				
Norfolk & Western				
Norfolk & Western pref.				
Northern Pacific				
Pacific Mail				
Pennsylvania				
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis				
Reading				
Reading 1st pref.				
Reading 2d pref.				
Rock Island Co.				
Rock Island Co. pref.				
St. Louis & San Francisco				
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pref.				
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pref.				
St. Louis Southwestern				
St. Louis Southwestern pref.				
Southern Pacific				
Southern Railway				
Southern Railway pref.				
Texas & Pacific				
Toledo, St. Louis & Western				
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pref.				
Union Pacific				
Union Pacific pref.				
United States Rubber				
United States Rubber 1st pref.				
United States Rubber 2d pref.				
United States Steel				
United States Steel pref.				
Wabash				
Wabash pref.				
Western Maryland				
Wheeling & Lake Erie				
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pref.				
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pref.				
Wisconsin Central				

Total sales, 1,000,000 shares.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

Government bonds were steady yesterday. Quotations compare for the week and with the corresponding day last year as follows.

COTTON MARKET.

The range of prices ruling for cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange follows.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Opened steady, closed easy; spot, 5-16d. up 2 points.

LONDON SECURITIES

London, Oct. 29.—[...]

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S

WEEK OF OCT. 31
Doors Open at 1 P. M. Performance Continuous Until 10:30 P. M.

Ten Hours of Laughter and Interest—Not a Dull Moment From Start to Finish.

One of the Most Conservative of Critics said: "If it is Worthy a Place in Vaudeville, You Will Find It at Keith's."

HORSE SHOW

GREATEST EQUINE EXHIBITION EVER MADE IN THIS COUNTRY

12—Trakehne Stallions—12
From Imperial Stock Raised for the Royal House of Prussia.
Perfectly Educated in All the Arts of the Equine High School.
Exhibited by the Famous German Equestrians, Herzog Brothers.

JUST ONE WEEK

Emmett Corrigan And Company, in the Mirth-Provoking Sketch, "Judge Jones." First Time Here.

Laura Millard Formerly Prima Donna Soprano of Castle Square Opera Company. First Time Here.

Helen Reimer Noted Legitimate Actress in a Series of Character Sketches. First Time Here.

Press Eldridge Favorite Buccaneer Monologue Comedian and Parody Singer. First Time in 10 Months.

Ward & Curran In a New Version of Their Side-splitting Farce, "The Trouble Dodgers." First Time in a Year.

Collins & Hart Eccentric Acrobatic Comedians, Introducing Burlesque Hand-to-Hand Balancing. First Time in 25 Months.

Carlotta Delmar Skilful Bicycle Expert. First Time This Season.

The Maginleys Clever Aerial Acrobats. First Time This Season.

May Evans Noted Whistling Soloist and Accomplished Vocal Mimic. First Time in 10 Months.

Pierce & Mazie Beautifully Contrasted and Refined Vocal Specialists. First Time This Season.

Newell & Niblo Talented Novelty Instrumentalists. First Time in 10 Months.

Mr. & Mrs. Lucier In a Pastoral Comedy Sketch, "A Rustic Maiden." First Time This Season.

The Biograph Showing Greatest List of Interesting and Comedy Motion Pictures Exhibited in a Year, including:
1. Launch of Battleship Connecticut, showing how "Bottle Was Not Broken."
2. Sinners at Coney Island. Riding a Camel.
3. Parade of Mounted Police on Grand Lodge Reception Days.
4. The Last Child Comedy. Positively Last Week.
These Pictures Will Not Be Shown Elsewhere in New England.

St. John & LaFevre The Noted "Smart Set" Dancers. First Time This Season.

Prices, 25c., 35c., 50c.
Front Orchestra Seats, 75c. Rest Rows and Front Row, First Balcony, $1
Reserved Seats in Boxes and Front Row, First Balcony, can be secured two weeks in advance.
The Henry F. Miller Piano.

FIRST TIME IN BOSTON.

The Musical Novelty **McMAHON'S Minstrel Maids** AND **"Watermelon Girls"** 11 PRETTY GIRLS—NEW SONGS

GUSTAV KERKER'S "Very Grand" Opera Co. IN "Burning to Sing," or "Singing to Burn" with **J. K. MURRAY** and **CLARA LANE** A Company of 6.

Greatest Equine Act **PROF. VENELLA'S** Troupe of **Eight Educated Horses** AND BOXING PONIES.

ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE

BEGINNING TOMORROW
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 8

Lightning Laughter **James Thornton** IN A MONOLOGUE That's All

MUSIC HALL

C. W. ANDERSON, Manager. Tel. Oxford 8. A NEW MANAGEMENT
A NEW THEATRE
Prices 25c, 35c, 50 and 75 Cents.
EVERY SEAT RESERVED

Boston's Merry Monologue Maid **BERTIE FOWLER** With a New Monologue Better Than Ever

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY

The Vaudeville Sensation MANSFIELD-WILBUR CO. OF 8 IN **"The Shadow"** A 20-minute Comedy-Melodrama

First Time in Boston A Comic Controversy by **Tim McMahon** AND **Edythe Chappelle** Entitled "20 Minutes Before the Train"

FRESH FROM EUROPEAN SUCCESS THE ORIGINAL Bounding Billiardists **KELLY & ASHBY** AMERICA'S ACROBATIC GROTESQUES

AND A LOT OF NEW VIEWS IN THE KINETOGRAPH

LYCEUM

Always Presenting the Leading Burlesque Attractions

Matinee Daily at 2:15 Evenings at 8

FULTON'S JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS

Always Voted the Swellest Show in Town

This season the production is on a scale of magnificence which outshines all previous efforts, presenting two Musical Extravaganzas
The Widow's Wedding Night
AND
The Merry Month of June
POPULAR PRICES
10c to 50c

OUR TRAINED INDIAN
LILLIAN "NAVAJO" TAYLOR

BOOST

AT THE OLD
HOWARD
7th WEEK
THE
BURLESQUE

"A MIXED SCHOOL"
THE CAST

GOOD PUPILS, and Otherwise

THE VARIETYISTS

PICCOLO'S MIDGETS

LA BELLE DAZIE

FAUST TRIO

AL CARLETON

BROOKS BROTHERS

Hennings, Lewis & Hennings

AND OTHERS

ALWAYS SOMETHING DOING
1 THE H P. M.
AT THE OLD
HOWARD

BOSTON THEATRE

LAWRENCE McCARTY, ... Lessee & Manager

High Class Attractions at Fair Prices
25—35—50—75 ALL ORCHESTRA 1.00

TOMORROW NIGHT
For a Limited Engagement

DENMAN THOMPSON

In an entirely new and most elaborate Production Ever Given
The Greatest of New England Plays

THE OLD HOMESTEAD

Direct from a Phenomenal Run in New York
Play Nowhere Else in New England this Season
Mats. Wed. & Sat. Secure your Tickets Early

COLUMBIA MUSIC HALL

IDEAL BOHEMIAN ATMOSPHERE

Clean, Attractive Surroundings Where SMOKING IS PERMITTED.

THE ONLY REAL MUSIC HALL

NEW BURLESQUE
"THE JAPSKYS"
50
GREAT COMPANY
50

2:15 Daily Mats. 10c —TO— 25c
8:15 EVENINGS 10c TO 50c

GRAND VAUDEVILLE
Johnson, Davenport and Lorella.
The 3 Polos.
The Browning Sisters and Company.
The Majestic Musical Four.
Boyce and Bessan.
5
SPLENDID ACTS
5

Perfect Ventilation
TEL. 96 TRE.M.
PARKER'S YOUNG'S CLARK'S
Sell Our Tickets at Box Office Prices.

TONIGHT— — TONIGHT
50 BENEFIT EDWARD WISE 50
Auspices Columbia Benevolent Association.
MACKIE & WALKER C. P. GRILLEY CARL STOWE
FAIR CITY QUARTETTE MR. & MRS. WILLARD LOUIS BLINN
BENNETT & RICH WILSON & HART THE HAMMONDS
FRANK SAVASTA AMERICAN VITAGRAPH A Host of Others
BOX OFFICE OPEN 4 P. M. TODAY Prices 25c. to $1.00

Grand Opera House

Few Doors South of Dover St. "L" Station.
STAIR & WILBUR and MAGEE, . . . Proprietors
GEORGE W. MAGEE, Manager. Tel. 1100 Tre.

Evgs at 8 Mats. {Tuesday Thursday Saturday} at 2

Evening Prices
Orchestra 30c., 50c., 75c.
Balcony 30c., 50c.
Family Circle 20c.
Matinee—Special Prices
Orchestra 25c., 50c
Family Cir., 20c.
Accommodations To-morrow Night.

WEDDED AND PARTED

Sullivan, Harris & Woods Present
THEO. KREMER'S MASTERPIECE
A Thrillingly Impressive Scenic Production—A Tale of Love, Honor, Villainy and Intrigue

NEXT WEEK "DAVID HARUM"

TONIGHT GRAND CONCERT
Benefit of Emergency Hospital.
PHIL OTT, TEDDY SIMONDS & CO.
STANLEY & WILSON | THE ROLFES
WORLICK'S COMEDY DOGS | ALOHA TRIO
JEFFREY & RENNELL | THE DAVIDORS
HAINE & REVAW | KINETOGRAPH
PRICES 20c, 30c, 50c. Box Office Opens at 2 P. M. Today

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LIMITED ENGAGEMENT COMMENCING *TOMORROW NIGHT*
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
DAVID BELASCO and MAURICE CAMPBELL Present
HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
In DAVID BELASCO'S New Play
SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS
With the Original Cast and Production
MORE THAN 300 NIGHTS IN THE BELASCO THEATRE, NEW YORK

NOTE—Owing to the magnitude of the scenic production and the length of the performance the curtain will rise in the evening at 7:45 sharp, and at matinees at precisely 2 o'clock.

COLONIAL THEATRE CHAS. FROHMAN RICH & HARRIS Lessees & Mgrs.
Evenings at 8. LAST TWO WEEKS Mats. Sat. Only at 2
Another Boston Triumph
For FRITZI SCHEFF
CHARLES B. DILLINGHAM presents to the Queen of Comic Opera

FRITZI SCHEFF FRITZI SCHEFF

"The Two Roses" has a melody, story, feminine beauty, brilliant costumes and general brightness. It can't help succeeding.—Herald.
"The Two Roses" proved a popular successor to "Babette."—Globe.
"Laughter and applause is supplied from start to finish."—Advertiser.
"Fritzi Scheff's dainty comedy and magnificent voice place her as the greatest pinnacle of comic opera stardom."—Transcript.
"Best comic opera that has been seen in Boston in a long while."—Post.
"The Two Roses" is far above the average in musical and picturesque worth seeing."—Traveler.

GLOBE

BARGAIN MAT. WED. . . . 25c., 50c
POPULAR MAT. SAT. 25c., 50c., 75c.
EVENINGS . . 25c., 50c., 75c., 1.00

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 31
CLAXTON WILSTACH PRESENTS
WALTER E. PERKINS
(Original "My Friend from India")
IN THE MILITARY FARCICAL COMEDY
"WHO GOES THERE"
By H. A. DuSouchet, Author of "My Friend from India," and "The Man From Mexico."
Laughs—Screams—Roars
SPECIAL PRODUCTION—CRACK COMPANY OF 20
NEXT WEEK—STELLA MAYHEW in "FLO FLO."

TONIGHT GRAND CONCERT
Benefit Emergency Hospital
Box office Open Sunday 2 P. M.

STANLEY & WILSON
PHIL OTT, TEDDY SIMMONS CO.
IRVING JONES.—THE ROLFES,
Tuckley and Bonsoll, Barr & Evans, The Globoscope, Alpha Trio, The Taylors, Tanner & Gilbert

TONIGHT CONCERT PRICES 25 50

KNABE PIANOS

Are Used Exclusively at the Following Theatres:
Boston Theatre
Columbia Music Hall
Colonial Theatre
Grand Opera House
Tremont Theatre
Globe Theatre
Lyceum Theatre
Fulton's Jolly Grass Widows
Howard Athenæum

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GREAT SUNDAY SHOW
AT LITTLE PRICES
Orchestra Orch. Circle & Balconies 25c 1000 OTHER SEATS 15c
A Few Front Orchestra Seats 50c
10 Cent Acts—10 10 Cent Acts—10

Stand over the U. S. opposite columns—we get a new bill. Don't miss a great show.

Box office open at 1 P. M. Today. Telephone Tremont 1000.

"Always the Best Show in Town"

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Direct from St. Louis World's Fair. Most expensive act in vaudeville.

Kittie Bingham, in mind readerette, **Empire Comedy Four**, presenting "Living Statues," Grant & Green, comedy acrobats, **Ezra Zabrodie**, phenomenal act of two minds, **Master Loren Lehman**, great juvenile actor, **Manning & Lana**, Hebrew comedy, **Dillon & Oliver**, **Nelson & Lawrence**, comedy sketch.

Extra Added Attraction: First Time Here. **Drama in the Air**, the latest novelty. Has to be seen to be appreciated.

Boston's greatest Vaudeville House.

For
Amusement News and Notes
See Pages 26 and 29

QUINCY MAN IS OPPOSED TO GOMPERS

...erican Figures in the ... of the Powerful Americ... Federation of Labor

BOS... CAL'S LAN... O...

...Duncan is backed by the powerful gran... Boston Americans Start Photographers.

Have Powerful Support.

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...

...

BOSTON AMERICAN
PART TWO.
SUNDAY

HEARST'S
BOSTON AMERICAN
AND NEW YORK JOURNAL.
BOSTON, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1904

NEW YORK JOURNAL
PART TWO.
SUNDAY

PENNSYLVANIA SMASHES CRIMSON LINE AT WILL

HARVARD BEATEN 11 TO 0

BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICA camera at the Stadium shows how [illegible] those that every Harvard man who attempted to break through was taken care of

HOW THE PENNSYLVANIA MEN PROTECTED THEIR GREAT KICKER, REYNOLDS, WHEN HE PUNTED

WOMAN FELL 3 STORIES AFTER QUARREL.

Husband Disappeared Just Before Wife's Unconscious Form Was Found in Yard in Rear of Shawmut Avenue House

POLICE INVESTIGATING THE MYSTERIOUS CASE

Mrs. Sadie Smith (words illegible) of No. [illegible] Shawmut avenue, [illegible] was found in the back yard of the house [illegible] of the [illegible] story, where she lived with her husband, James Smith.

It is [illegible] lodgers in the house which he left [illegible] Mrs. Mary Marsh. In an interview [illegible] Mrs. Marsh [illegible] she [illegible] but that [illegible] was not his habit. The police of the [illegible] precinct at once began a search for him, however, in the hope that he might be able to throw more light on the mystery.

Smith Rushed From House.

No one in the house heard the Smiths when they entered last evening. Shortly before the unconscious form of Mrs. Smith was found in the back yard the landlady, a little granddaughter, Sadie Marsh, saw Smith rush from the house, apparently greatly excited. As he passed the child he exclaimed:

"Where has my Sadie gone?"

A few minutes later Dr. N. D. Drummer, who lives next door, rang the bell of the Marsh house and informed Mrs. Marsh that a woman had fallen from a third story window and was lying in the yard. Dr. Drummer added that [illegible] Mrs. Smith [illegible] and [illegible] who was [illegible] revived by stimulants and [illegible] Mrs. Marsh.

"Jim and I had a quarrel," [illegible] explained. "It was all [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SWITZERLAND ALPS PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A BIG BALLOON DUBLIN IRELAND COOL TO NEW ASSOCIATION ROME KAISER GODFATHER TO ITALY'S PRINCE FRANCE

THE ALPS FROM A BALLOON; MOST REMARKABLE MOUNTAIN PHOTOGRAPHS EVER TAKEN

These wonderful views of some of the highest peaks in Europe were taken by Captain Spelterini on an aerial ascension made in the Stella, a huge balloon of 1,670 cubic metres capacity. The highest summit, shown in the left centre of the picture on the left, is the famous Jungfrau. Other features of interest are the great glaciers, or ice rivers, which fill the vast interstices between the mountains, and the fleecy clouds, seen from above, which veil the lower parts of the heights.

NEW IRISH ASSOCIATION IS LOSING ITS FRIENDS

Department of Agriculture Charged With Bad Faith in St. Louis Exposition Matter.

By Seumas MacManus.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

[illegible] the success of the fair, the fact that the company that took it over [illegible] was a private undertaking and entered into its [illegible] for the purpose of obtaining pecuniary profit?

2. If the department was aware of the fact, why did it withhold that knowledge [illegible] the Irish manufacturers to whom it asked to exhibit?

3. Was any one of the facts on which it withheld information communicated to [illegible] before any of the Irish public money [illegible] the department on the Irish exhibit?

Exposes Sir Horace.

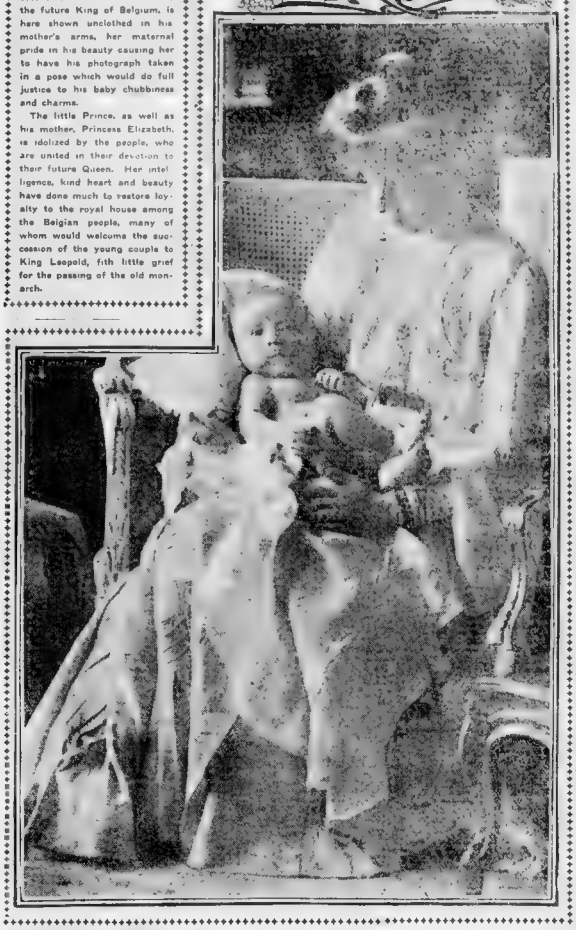
Sir Horace found these hard nuts to crack. He did not reply. So in this week's issue the United Irishman, which had its own private information on the subject, [illegible] that the Department of Agriculture entered into an agreement with [illegible] of the Irish Industries Association, by the terms of which the latter undertook to collect the exhibits, to arrange them in the Irish section of the Exhibition, to pay the carriage [illegible] and to be [illegible] for the safety of the exhibits. [illegible] the Irish Industries Association [illegible] the Irish Department of Agriculture

BELGIUM PRINCE CHARLES OF BELGIUM A FINE BABY GERMANY GERMANY ALARMED BY "AMERICAN PERIL" LONDON ENGLAND FACES A WINTER OF DISTRESS FOR POOR PARIS

PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF BELGIUM AND HER BABY SON.

Little Prince Charles, the second son of Prince Albert, the future King of Belgium, is here shown unclothed in his mother's arms, her maternal pride in his beauty causing her to have his photograph taken in a pose which would do full justice to his baby chubbiness and charms.

The little Prince, as well as his mother, Princess Elizabeth, is idolized by the people, who are united in their devotion to their future Queen. Her intelligence, kind heart and beauty have done much to restore loyalty to the royal house among the Belgian people, many of whom would welcome the succession of the young couple to King Leopold, fith little grief for the passing of the old monarch.



The Future Queen of the Belgians and Her Son, Prince Charles, Are Shown in the Accompanying Picture, Her Motherly Pride and Affection Causing Her to Pose the Little Prince Unclothed.

ENGLAND FACES DISTRESS IN WINTER.

800,000 Men Will Be Out of Work by Next Christmas, and Petition for Relief Is Already Received.

PLAN OF COLONIES FOR LABOR FAVORED

By Lady Henry Somerset.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

[illegible]

London Oct. 29. A petition has reached the throne on the growing distress arising from want of employment. The Duke of Norfolk is planning Six Point [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

RACING HOW THEY RAN AT JAMAICA TROTTING GOOD SPORT AT WOONSOCKET TRACK ATHLETICS TECH SENIORS WIN THE CLASS MEET OTHER SPORTS

PIEKARSKI HIT THE LINE LIKE A RAM.

Wonderful Playing by Pennsylvania's Left Guard, Equalled Only by Work of Stevenson In Running With the Ball

HARVARD'S GOOD BRACE TOWARD END

BY I. S. CLARK.

The really first big intercollegiate upset in the football world is credited to the University of Pennsylvania, which, contrary to all expectations, counted a victory over Harvard in a surprisingly easy manner by twice crossing the Crimson goal line, the first time the feat had been accomplished this year, and at the same time left its own line clean from any encroachment.

It was a case of too much overconfidence in a team that had played more than ordinary standard of football, going down before a team, though understated, that came to the front when cross[ed upon].

While it [is] too much to say that Harvard [was] overconfident, that they were no [fit], there were features throughout the game that showed they lacked the stamina to fight when met by a superior force.

The real spirit that Harvard loves so well, and which has added more than once to her fame, did not come till the latter part of the struggle, when a grand rally was made in the face of almost certain defeat.

Outplayed at All Points.

Harvard was outplayed at all points and the fact was in evidence before the game was half [over].

Penn with a well balanced team, though [lacking] in [stars], Harvard and a well [varied] form of offense, [with] the Crimson team to [fear]. With ground gain[ing] p[ower] and fo[r]. the Penn at [large] [was] [a] [surprising] [offensive]. He [did] some [brilli]- [play]- [was] [the] [one] [that] [seemed] [to] [strike] [terror] [in] [advancing] [the] [ball].

[The] team got a set-back, [as] it [was] [to] stem the Harvard onslaught, and the man that had the work cut out for them stood by four guns, and again was Harvard frustrated.

Harvard's slowness was primarily the cause for its failure to make a better presentation with the Quakers, as the fighter men were injured in the minute foo snappy work, which was more in evidence when Harvard had the ball.

Penn Always on Top.

Penn was always on top, especially when in possession of the ball, the run handling the pigskin being lorded over the crouching Harvard's forwards when the line failed to open up. But more often the visitors [were] [compelled] to punt, and the boys ready when the word was given.

It was costly for Harvard that her ends [were] [so] [easily] [worked] [by] [the] [Penn] [backs], [and] [when] [Harvard] [had] [the] [wind], [was] [put] [to] [a] [disadvantage] [when] [it] [came] [to] [punting]. [Penn] [was] [able] [to] [get] [the] [ball] [on] [account] [of] [the] [Harvard] [ends] [being] [forced] [out] [of] [bounds] [under] [the] [punt].

In [fact], [all] [through] [Harry] Harvard had no chance in [the] [game]. [It] [suffered] [in] comparison by none, [being] [the] [case] [of] [starting] [single-handed] [achievements] [that] brought out the merits of football players as never before.

Penn's strong asset in having such a [man] [as] [Pie]karski, [the] [mainspring] [of] the machinery that wrought destruction in the opposing ranks, and he [was] [ably] [assisted] [by] [Stevenson] [in] [the] [middle] [of] [Harvard's] [front].

Occasionally Lamson, the heavy blonde headed tackle, would be pulled back to the third line of defense, but this [was] [done] [but] [seldom], [and] [he] [had] [to] [be] [hurried] [back] [to] [the] [scrimmage] [line].

There was plenty of football about [Penn] the field, and as he came out in the open [he] was [recognized] as Stevenson, the [great] [rival] [of] [quarterbacks], making one of the [famous] [round] [the] [end] [runs] [that] [was] so successful in skirting the extremities as in the Columbia game. [Penn] [had] [no] [conventional] [style] [of] [running] [with] [the] [ball], [but] [was] [effective] [in] [reaching] [what] [he] [aimed] [for].

Harvard O. K. at the End.

Harvard had but small opportunity to show any of its form in the first half, as the ball remained in her territory most of the time, but what strength Harvard did have did not come out in the game. Its waning [then] [was] [a] [powerful] [uniform] [formation] began to be effective. [Then] [it] [was] [that] [the] [ball] [was] [generally] [worked] [to] [the] [utility] [of] [the] [backs]. [The] [offensive] [work] [of] the operation had to be started all over again.

It was at this period of the contest that Harvard fighting with the desperation of a forlorn hope, made her only impression, [and] [it] [was] [at] [this] [stage] [of] [the] [game] [that] [Pie]karski [was] [seen] [at] [his] [best]. [He] [was] [a] [tower] [of] [strength] [when] [Harvard] [was] [on] [the] [defensive], [and] [when] [the] [ball] [was] [in] [the] [air] [he] [was] [a] [dangerous] [adversary] [to] [Brill], [who] [was] [anxious] [to] [get] [under] [the] [ball] [when] [it] [came] [down].

Sperry and Mills on the tackles play [an] [important] [part] [in] [the] [defense] [to] [the] [thirty] [five] [yard] [line].

Stevenson was under the ball and ran it to his twenty-five-yard line and Penn opened up her batteries. Compact massing on the [line], [with] [Pie]karski, [Penn] [was] [able] [to] [carry] [the] [ball] [forward] [for] [seven] [yards] [and] [Stevenson] [was] [called] [to] [punt].

He booted to Kernan just over the in side line in Harvard's domain, [and] [the] player proceeded to make a mess of the catch.

The leather rolled from his outstretched arms [and] [the] [on]coming forwards [fell] [on] [the] [ball]. [Pie]karski [was] [on] [hand], [and] [fortunate] [was] [he] [to] [clasp] [the] [elusive] [object], [and] [Penn] [was] [in] [possession] [of] [the] [ball] again, and rushed the ball to Harvard's forty-yard mark before giving the signal to kick.

Reynolds's flight was high and fell into Kernan's hands on his fifteen-yard line. He had no chance to move, as the Penn ends blocked him in his tracks.

Making no ground on rushing Sperry [kicked] forty-five yards, the ball rolling between Stevenson's legs.

The ball went out of bounds and Penn retained it on her fifty-yard line.

[Pie]karski [was] [given] [the] [ball] [and] [with] [the] [whole] [team] [backing] [him] [was] [able] [to] [carry] [the] [ball] [over] [the] [line] [for] [a] [touch] [down]. Stevenson failed on the punt out, and forfeited the try for goal score: Penn, 11; Harvard, 0.

Sperry kicked off to Penn's goal line, but Smith ran out twenty-five yards.

Reynolds kicked to Kernan, who made a fair catch on Penn's fifty-yard line, and Brill tried for a goal from placement, but the try was a miserable failure. Time was called for the first half with the ball on Penn's thirty-four-yard line.

Sperry kicked off in the second half to Smith on his three-yard line, and Brill downed him, after a run of thirty yards.

Reynolds kicked to Kernan in midfield, and it was shortly returned in the same way. Starr replaced Kernan at quarter, and was tackled hard by Dexter on his forty-six-yard line. Hurley made a break for left end, and the little fellow made a [...] slab to make [...]

Sperry's kick was high and outside, and Penn had the ball on her own forty-five.

On a fake kick Greene drove through centre for 10 yards to Harvard's 50 yard line.

Penn Forced to Kick.

Penn reached Harvard's thirty-yard line before being forced to kick. It was a short lift to Starr on his ten-yard line. Greene got him after he had eluded Sinkler.

Offside play by Harvard put her backs in the five-yard line, and Sperry kicked out-side at the twenty-seven-yard line.

Captain Hurley Out.

It looked like another score for Penn at this stage, as the ball was quickly pushed along to Harvard's seven yard line, where Captain Hurley was cut out to [...] the game, as he was limping badly, and Weed [...] went in.

Wurs Penn got within two yards of the [...] [...] [...] [...] [...] [...] touchback to Harvard.

Sperry kicked out from the twenty-five-yard line to the centre of the field.

Penn was awarded five yards for offside play and with Kinney back the ball went to Harvard's thirty-yard line, where the Crimson was given fifteen yards for holding.

Stevenson stole the ball from Stevenson on the next rush, and Harvard began her series of attack that partly relieved her past hopeless[ness].

Kernan [...] [...] [...] [...] got going at right end, and chipped off ten yards.

Those three Brill was put at the head of the tandem, and he finally landed on Penn's twenty-five-yard line. There was no aid of the brief glimpse of Brill at quarterback, as he was [...] [...] twelve yards.

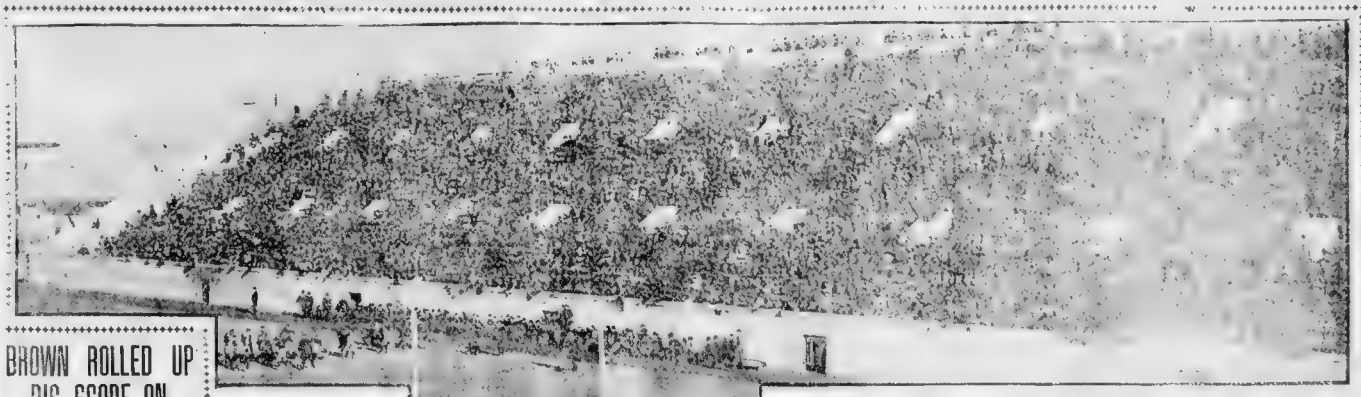
Kernan [...] [...] [...] [...] Penn kicked to the centre section.

Harvard Fails Again.

Again Harvard made two rounds on Penn's defense and with aid of two penalties for [...] [...] [...] [...] [...] [...]

HARVARD PENNSYLVANIA, 11; HARVARD, 0 YALE, 34; COLUMBIA, 0 LOSES WHILE PRINCETON, 18; CORNELL, 6 WEST POINT, 16; WILLIAMS, 0 YALE BROWN, 33; VERMONT, 0 DARTMOUTH, 31; WESLEYAN, 0 IS VICTORIOUS

PORTION OF THE VAST CROWD IN THE EAST SIDE OF THE STADIUM AND A PLAY IN MID-FIELD



BROWN ROLLED UP BIG SCORE ON VERMONT.

Coach Robinson of the Victors Had a Good Chance to Try Out New Material for Providence Team With Successful Results.

Special to the Sunday American.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 29. Brown University of Vermont to-day on Andrews Field, in a game which was one-sided from the kick-off. The large number of substitutes the Brown line-up caused no advantage, it being an easy matter to try out some promising scrub material.

Brown showed to best advantage on the offense and defense, Coach Robinson's men rolling up a total of 33 points, while Vermont was unable to make a first down. Brown's line was impregnable, and Vermont's attempts at forward passing netted but little gain.

Scrub Team Used.

Coach Robinson used the scrub team in the second half, and Vermont scored its only touchdown, at which time Russ kicked goal. Vermont, but the latter was unable to gain and were compelled to punt. Brown's first touchdown came after a steady march down the field, Hinkey Mott made several substantial gains, Vermont kicking to Brown's forty yards in the first quarter. The Brown men rushed the ball down the field, Mott and Hinkey making the distance by steady gains. Hinkey Mott made several substantial gains, Vermont kicking to Brown's forty yards in the first quarter. The Brown men rushed the ball down the field, Mott and Hinkey making the distance by steady gains. Hinkey Mott made several substantial gains, Vermont kicking to Brown's forty yards in the first quarter. The Brown men rushed the ball down the field, Mott and Hinkey making the distance by steady gains.

In the third period Brown scored on a quarter-back run which netted forty yards, and Chase went over for a touchdown, at which Russ kicked goal. Vermont kicked off to Brown, but the latter was unable to gain and were compelled to punt. Brown's first touchdown came after a steady march down the field, Hinkey Mott made several substantial gains, Vermont kicking to Brown's forty yards in the first quarter. The Brown men rushed the ball down the field, Mott and Hinkey making the distance by steady gains. Hinkey Mott made several substantial gains, Vermont kicking to Brown's forty yards in the first quarter. The Brown men rushed the ball down the field, Mott and Hinkey making the distance by steady gains.

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The Lineup.

VERMONT		BROWN
Allard	L. E.	Ogilvie
Bissell	L. T.	Cook
Bradley	L. G.	Cassidy
Hall	C.	Mott
Bissell	R. G.	Bullock
Bissell	R. T.	Bullock
Bissell	R. E.	Bullock
Bissell	Q.	Bullock
Bissell	L. H.	Bullock
Bissell	R. H.	Bullock
Bissell	F.	Bullock

Score—Brown, 33; Vermont, 0. Touchdowns—Mott, Hinkey, Chase, Bullock, Bullock. Goals from touchdowns—Russ, 5. Time—Two 25-minute halves.

CORNELL CROSSES TIGERS' GOAL LINE FOR TOUCHDOWN.

Ithacans Put Up Gallant Fight Against a Heavier Team, but Are Beaten by the Jersey Collegians by Score of 18 to 6

Special to the Sunday American.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 29. Only after a hard fought battle in which Cornell gave a surprised lot anticipations of the past week by crossing the Tigers goal line, was Princeton able to defeat the boys of Ithaca this afternoon by a score of 18 to 6.

Although out weighed, the locals were in no sense outclassed at any stage of the game, and they played a steady game throughout, but it was Princeton's superior powering strength that forced three Tigers over the goal line the locals were so bravely defending.

Several streaks of hard luck had much to do with Cornell's defeat. After nearly every attack from the Tigers scrimmage was laid out and before the gain exceeded six or eight yards were necessary for all but three plays, while only three of Princeton's gains were rushes.

Ithacans Start Scoring.

Cornell started the scoring when Lentz kicked goal from the field in the first half after about half over. Up to that time neither side had gained possession of the ball on downs, 11 scrubs, 7 end runs were exchanged, in which Cornell made the most gains. Ball was given to Princeton on Cornell's 40 yard line, and Dunn made a forward pass to Hobbs for a gain of 25 yards. Then Dunn made a short gain and Hobbs carried the ball to the 10 yard line.

REGAL SPLENDOR OF PAULINE ASTOR'S WEDDING MARRED BY MANY MISHAPS

BRIDE LATE, CAUGHT PRICELESS LACE ON PEW

In Spite of Many Annoyances, [illegible]

Special to the Sunday American.

[illegible]

Women Fainted in the Church.

[illegible]

There Was an Ominous Rip.

[illegible]

Miss Pauline Astor, only daughter of William Waldorf Astor, bride of Captain Spender Clay, whose wedding in London, rivalled in Splendor that of any Princess of the Realm.

Rope of Pearls About Her Neck.

[illegible]

Bride Wore Priceless Laces.

[illegible]

Gifts of the Bride and Groom.

[illegible]

To Cliveden by Motor Car.

[illegible]

Handsomest Churchman Officiated.

[illegible]

MESSER'S BODY FOUND OFF T WHARF.

Mysterious Disappearance of Railroad Freight Agent Is Cleared by Discovery of Union Ice Company Employe

GRIEVED FOR WIFE, SOUGHT TO JOIN HER

[illegible]

Saw Body in Water.

[illegible]

Grieved at Wife's Death.

[illegible]

FIREBUG'S WORK 5 FIRES IN 3 DAYS.

West End Alarmed at What Appears to Be Incendiarism, and Police and Office of Fire Marshal Are Aroused

MANY IN PERIL IN TENEMENT HOUSES

FIVE FIRES WHICH POINT TO FIREBUG

Wednesday, Oct. 26—No. 25 Blossom street, West End. Annie Hootstein. Damage $50. Cause unknown.

Friday, Oct. 28—No alarm. No. 46 Cambridge street, Cambridge. Damage heavy. Probably incendiary.

Saturday, Oct. 29—No. 40 Lowell street. Damage $1,000. Cause unknown.

Saturday, Oct. 29—Emmet court, off Blossom street. Damage $2,000. Cause unknown.

Saturday, Oct. 29—Wall street, West End. Damage $10,000. Cause unknown.

[illegible]

Woman Unconscious.

[illegible]

Several Persons Hurt.

[illegible]

HOLLAND PLANT COMING TO QUINCY.

Famous Torpedo Boat Company Said to Be Preparing to Remove from New Suffolk, L. I., to Fore River Yards

HAVE FIVE SUBMARINE BOATS NOW BUILDING

[illegible]

GOV. BATES DEFENDS HIS OVERTIME BILL VETO.

Red Fire and Music Welcomed the Governor at Bridgewater, Where He Addressed a Good Sized Party Rally

[illegible]

HUSBAND OF RICH BOSTON WOMAN SUSPENDS.

[illegible]

COLLEGE CLUBS CHEER FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

Leading Members of Boston Universities Students, Boutwell, Bonney and Others Will Address Rally in Faneuil Hall

TO LAWYERS TO WATCH RHODE ISLAND VOTE, NOV. 8

Vigilance Committee Formed to Prevent Frauds at the Polls, Owing to Rumors That Attempts Will Be Made

OLDFIELD SMASHES RECORDS WITH HIS GREEN DRAGOON.

Expert Drivers Sartou, Thery and Bernin Are Beaten in Ten-Mile Heat Race at Empire City Track in Wonderful Time

Special to the Sunday American.

[illegible]

Thery Loses Heat.

[illegible]

Light-Weight Records.

[illegible]

COURT SETS ASIDE VERDICT FOR $18,500

[illegible]

BOY DISAPPEARS AFTER MOTHER PUNISHES HIM

Watertown, Oct. 29—Because his mother ordered him, James Boutin, aged 9, to remain indoors from school and his whereabouts are unknown. When last seen he was running away, pursued by the police of this city. Boutin made a desperate effort to escape, but was caught by Officer Dolan, brought to the police station, and then sent home. He left the house during the afternoon, and has not been seen since.

$10,000 FIRE IN WORCESTER STUDIO

Fierce Blaze Destroys Pictures in Photographic Gallery of Herman Schervee.

Special to the Sunday American.

[illegible]

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW OPENS NEXT THURSDAY

Flower fanciers are expecting a treat in the combined chrysanthemum exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Chrysanthemum Society of America, which will open next Thursday in Horticultural Hall and continue [illegible]

None can have a Well-Balanced Constitution without taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

All people subject to Bilious attacks, or who suffer from Stomachic disorders, should never be without a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Their gigantic success and genuine worth are known all over the world, and the proof of their excellence lies in the fact that they are generally adopted as the Family Medicine after the first trial.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

by their purifying effect upon the Blood, cleanse and vivify the entire system, causing every organ of the body healthfully to continue its allotted function, thereby inducing a perfectly balanced condition, and making Life a pleasure.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

maintain their reputation for keeping people in Good Health and Good Condition.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

have stood the test of the most exacting experience through many years.

Sold Everywhere

In Boxes, 10c. and 25c.

LIVELY TRADING IN REALTY MARKET.

Building and Engineering Contracts Awarded in New England the Past Week Reached Vast Total of $3,026,000

IMPORTANT DEAL IS ON IN CHARLESTOWN

In the real estate market, while, of course, there is nothing like the turmoil and excitement that is now daily witnessed in the market for stocks and bonds, there is nevertheless an active business of a character most gratifying to brokers and clients alike. At the present moment most of the realty transactions consist of the transfer of improved properties, and some of these involve $1,000,000. Speculative holding period in 1903, or about three times as large. The total for 1904 is also rolled up in a corresponding week for a number of years.

Deal On In Charlestown.

Current talk in local realty circles is to the effect that important developments may be looked for in Charlestown within a short time. It is reported that one item will be the sale of an extensive wharf property on Medford river, and that the transaction will call for the expenditure of nearly $500,000. The deal will include the purchase of the present property and the construction of large manufacturing plant.

In that section the Boston & Maine Railroad is spending for improvement between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

In the city proper, Nos. 31 to 33 Commercial street have changed hands over the property is located between South Market and Lewis wharf, consisting of a five and a half story structure and 2,500 square feet of land, the total assessed value being $89,500. It is stated that the price paid was not under $100,000.

William H. Sands, trustee of the Edward Sands estate, has sold that property to J. Sumner Draper, through Conner Parker. The deeds were on record yesterday. No. 76 is the first sale of the property in over thirty-five years that any portion of this estate of historical interest property has changed hands.

Sudbury Street Parcel Sold.

Parcels covering the transfer of a large parcel on Sudbury street near Court, have been signed, and as soon as the titles have been passed the final papers will be recorded. The prospective owner will pay $250,000 for the property. The estate will be improved and held for investment. The parcel comprises nineteen estates, on Shawmut avenue, consisting of five-story brick buildings, containing about 40,000 square feet of land, assessed on a valuation of $26,500, have passed from Manasseh S. Gurnsey and Sidney Stringer to Nathan Bond for investment. Charles S. Judkins was the broker.

No. 72 Barton street, West End, consisting of a three-story brick dwelling has been purchased for investment by Nathan Ginsburg. The total valuation is $6,000.

Through Broker Charles S. Judkins, the property at No. 58½ street has been sold by Ettea M. Smith. The name of the purchaser is withheld. The property comprises a brick residence and 1,725 square feet of land, all valued at $10,000.

Dorchester Residence Sold.

The residential property at No. 31 Beaumont street, Dorchester, has been sold by Henry C. Chapin to Mrs. Ida M. Charles M. Reade. The house and 7,405 feet of land are assessed on a basis of $6,200.

Chester H. Baker and wife have transferred to Bertha K. Sedgley, for $10,000, corner Boylston street and Boylston place, Westboro, consisting of a two-story dwelling and 7,477 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of $15,400.

Through the office of Henry W. Savage & Co., Edward D. Moore has sold the two-family house at No. 110 Westbourne terrace, Allston, the property including 6,678 square feet of land, in Arlington Heights, the property including 5,000 square feet of land at the corner of Bartlett avenue and Irving street, containing 10,008 square feet.

Crescent Hall block at Arlington Heights has been sold through the office of Edward T. Harrington & Co. The property is situated at the corner of Massachusetts and Park avenues, having a frontage on Massachusetts avenue of 140 feet and on Park avenue of about 100 feet. The building is 60 by 50 and contains four stores and the only public hall at Arlington Heights. It is being now occupied by the Young Men's Club. The property was sold by Mrs. Wallon, who has bought for investment. The total area was generous, 14,000 feet.

Edward T. Harrington & Co. have resold the three houses purchased by them a few days through the above firm last week, being Nos. 3 and 5 Acorn street, Nos. 20, 22 and 24 Antwerp street, Brighton, all assessed for $12,000. The property is held by Mrs. Anna E. Crane of Boston, who has bought for investment. They also negotiated the sale for Charles H. Hill of the partially burned house, together with a lot of land containing about 3,000 square feet, located on Summer street, Melrose. The purchaser, Mr. Huntley of Malden, will repair the buildings.

The Sage Cottage Sold.

Through the same office the well-known Sage cottage, situated on Pleasant Point, Wellfleet, on Cape Cod, the estate borders the water and is one of the most central and beautiful in this attractive town. The price for which it was sold is not to be sold up in the thousands.

Edward T. Harrington & Co. report that papers have gone to record conveying the Frederick Riddell estate on Park street, North Reading, to Isabella Duggan of Roxbury, who has taken possession and has already commenced to improve and alter the building. Mr. Riddell has purchased sold lot 1014, on B street, between Central and Broadway avenues, containing 4000 square feet of land. The purchaser was George L. Preston, for F. M. White.

E. F. Moody & Co., Boston and Malden, report the following transactions: For John H. Hall, eight-room modern house, No. 12 Knollins street, Malden, to Fred B. Damon. For the widow of Nathaniel Bacon, a five-room residence, No. 8 Nevada avenue, Malden, to Mrs. John Cahill. Also No. 3 Rockingham avenue, to Joseph Tonite, the property containing about 5,000 square feet and $2,000 square feet of land. For the Natick Realty Trust, the sale of No. 397 Charles street, Malden.

James Carroll & Co. report that agreements have been signed for the sale of 12 flats in Ramo, Millis, comprising sixty acres, stock and implements.

The following transactions were recorded on the books of the Real Estate Exchange:

Referees to: O. quitclaim; W. warranty; D, deed; M, mortgage; R, release.

Joseph Green to William J. Maguire, Charles st., W.

John S. Damrell et al to Hattie Lesbrekke, Minot st., E. Q.

Theresa Kennedy to Isabel B. Greenhood, Groton st., W.

Charles Silverman to Oscar E. Forbes, Phillips st., W.

Caesar Parker to A. Silver Emerson, Phillips st., and Lindall pl., E. 1.

Paul R. Hubbard to Nathalie Frieduman, Kimball st., Brighton, W.

Mary E. Hall to Thomas M. Burke, Minot st., E. Q.

Opening Meet at Tech's Spacious Athletic Field

Class Championship Was Won by the Seniors by a Score of 55 to 33.

One of the best and most hotly contested handicap track meets of the year was held at the new Technology field in Brookline, yesterday, under the management of the Tech Advisory Council on Athletics.

In the trials for the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes about fifty men were entered. Richards, '07, took first place in both these events. Leavell, also of '07, took third and second places in these events, respectively.

The class of 1905, seniors, took the championship this year by defeating the "Sophs" by 55 to 33 points. The score is counted from the places taken in the different events by men of each class.

Coach Mahan and Chairman Frank H. Briggs had charge of the running of the events, and were well pleased with the way things turned out. Many of Tech's best men did not enter, many basing their men who competed showed up in fine class style, and undoubtedly if time had been taken on the various dashes the Tech records would have been broken. The summaries:

100-yard dash—First, Richards, '07, 3 subs; second, Wellington, '07, 2 yds.; third, Leavell, '07, 1 sub. Time—0:10 4-5.

220-yard dash—First, Richards, '07, 3 yds.; second, Leavell, '07, 4 yds.; third, Barrows, '07.

440-yard run—First, Loomis, '05, 25 yds.; second, Hall, '07, 10 yds.; third, Bowditch, '05, 10 yds. Time—0:55 2-5.

880-yard run—First, Kennedy, '05, 40 yds.; second, Chase, '06, 40 yds.; third, Hunt, '07, 10 yds. Time—2:11 1-5.

One-mile run—First, Kennedy, '05, 30 yds.; second, Buckingham, '06, 20 yds.; third, Rice, '06, 40 yds. Time—5:03 1-5.

Two-mile run—First, Hall, '05, 60 yds.; second, Mornegger, '08, 60 yds.; third, Rugglés, '06, 10 yds.

120-yard high hurdles—First, Farrington, '05, 3 yds.; second, Gleason, '05, 3 yds.; third, Allen, '07.

220-yard low hurdles—First, Lindsley, '05, 15 yds.; second, Farrington, '05, 3 yds.; third, Gleason, '05.

12-pound hammer—First, Paquet, '05, 17 inches; second, Hall, '07, 12 inches; third, Goodwin, '07, 12 inches. Distance—First, 112 ft. 10 in.; second, 110 ft. 2 in.; third, 109 ft. 8 in.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—First, Paquet, '05; second, Goodwin, '07; third, Hall, '07. Distance—First, 112 ft. 10 in.; second, 110 ft. 2 in.; third, 109 ft. 8 in.

Running high jump—First, Lindsley, '05, 16 feet, distance; second, Allen, '07; third, Chase, '06, 12 feet.

Running broad jump—First, Farrington, '05, 3 feet; second, Lindsley, '05, 3 feet; third, Allen, '07.

Pole vault—First, Lindsley, '05, 10 feet; second, Chase, '06, 12 feet; third, Paquet, '05, 10 feet.

King Pin Wins Race in Good Form at Woonsocket

Two Events Are Unfinished When Darkness Stopped the Sport.

Special to the Sunday American.

Woonsocket, R. I., Oct. 29.—Two races were finished at the Driving Park this afternoon, and two others were postponed to-morrow, darkness stopping the sport. The summaries stood as follows when sundown called a halt:

2.29 PACE.

Purse $300.				
Captain Sampson, gr. g., by Kingfisher (Wilson)	1	1	1
Bell Peppet, b. m. (Dermark)	2	2	2
Oscar Wilde, b. g. (Abbott)	3	3	3
Flora Belle, b. m. (Wilson)	4	4	4
Floss, b. g. (Durry)	5	5	5
Bessie Bonsall, b. g. (Gardner)	6	6	6
Tonopoula Cure, b. g. (Dupeal)	7	7	7
Dandy Boy, b. g. (Cooper)	8	8	8
Lanchow, b. g. (Hodgson)	9	9	9
Billy Boy, b. g. (Wilson)	10	10	10
Time—2:19½, 2:17½, 2:18½.			

2.19 TROT.

Purse $300.				
Count Dorer, b. g., by Wake Bell				
Directo Atlas, b. m. Simonton	7	1	1	2
Alalia, ch. m., by Autona (Dunbar)	1	2	2	1
Kay, ch. g. Hamilton	4	3	3	3
Corona, ch. m. (Marston)	3	4	4	4
Bessie Wood, b. m. (Haywood)	2	5	5	5
Time—2:21½, 2:21, 2:21.				

Amateur Drivers Race on the River Speedway

Football was not the only sport along the banks of the classic Charles yesterday afternoon. The newly formed Metropolitan Driving Club met with all the gold up members present and participated in six races. The Gentlemen's Club opened its house and extended a welcome to the new members.

It has been decided to hold matinees every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon as long as the weather holds good. Next week's events:

Class 1, trotting:

Miss Munroe, b. m. (M. Goodspeed)	2	1	1
Dick Swiveller, b. g. (J. M. Hall)	1	2	2
Miltonia, b. m. (C. F. Faxon)	3	3	3
Time—1:14, 1:12.			

Class 2, match race, trotting:

Bessie, b. m. (W. A. Perkins)	2	1	1
Billie Wilkes, b. m. (W. C. Purbush)	1	2	2
Time—1:14, 1:13.			

Class 3, trotting:

Lady Bird, b. m. (H. Bolleau)	3	1	1
Dick Swiveller, b. g. (J. M. Hall)	1	2	2
Roan Wilkes, ro. g. (E. V. Shaw)	2	3	3
Time—1:14, 1:12.			

Class 4, pacing:

Blaze Johnson, b. g. (M. Nevins)	3	1	1
Miltonia, b. m. (C. F. Faxon)	1	2	2
Time—1:08½, 1:08½.			

Class 5, trotting:

Astelle, b. m. (C. Harbour)	2	1	1
Miss Wilkes, b. m. (W. C. Purbush)	1	2	2
Time—1:14, 1:12.			

Class 6, special to beat 1:09, to pole: Alice L. Bacon, b. m. (A. Shaw), 1; Time—1:09.

BOYLSTON, 18; ROSLINDALE, 0.

The Boylston A. A. defeated Roslindale A. A. at Pierce Field, Roslindale, to the tune of 18 to 0 yesterday afternoon. The two teams were almost completely at the end of the game, when, after the visitors had failed in two attempts at goals from field, they made a successful one from the 20-yard line by rushing the ball, over the line for a touchdown. The attempt for a goal failed. In the second half, after the pigskin had been carried down the field over the field, Crowell, who had failed on two previous attempts, dropped a pretty goal from the thirty-five yard mark.

CAMBRIDGE LATIN, 12; THAYER, 0

Cambridge Latin School defeated Thayer Academy at football yesterday afternoon at South Braintree. The score was 12 to 0. Cambridge outplayed their rivals and were winners from the start, although Thayer braced up toward the end of the second half. Good playing was made difficult by a crowded field.

The Lineup:

THAYER.		CAMBRIDGE.
Bowditch	left end	Gilmore
Hemenway	left tackle	Hutchinson
Bowditch	left guard	Bowditch
Hall	centre	Rowe
Walsh	right guard	Wood
Hall	right tackle	Hemenway
Wadsworth	right end	Gilmore
Fallon	quarter-back	Fallon
Hall	left halfback	Callahan
Hodge	right halfback	Hall
Meeting	fullback	H. Gen

Touchdowns—Hodge, Hutchinson. Goals from touchdowns—W. Fallon, Gilmore. Referee—Kingsbury, Tufts. Umpire—Cunningham, Cambridge. Time—20 and 15 minutes.

Lineup and Summary.

Chelsea Savings Bank Campaign, to Michael B. Haley, Congress ave., $185, 1y.

Same to Same, Congress ave., to Arthur C. Nash, Congress ave., $185, 1y.

Same to Same, Congress ave., to Florence M. Bailey, Forbes st., $185, 1y.

WINTHROP.

Edward W. Harding to Thomas A. Knowles, Center st., $1, W.

Same to Knowles to Mary E. Harding, Center st., $1, Q.

Charles F. Robinson to Silliman W. Robinson, Lewis and Washington sts., River road and Lewis st., $1, Q.

REVERE.

Horatio L. Young to Mary E. Berk, Mountain ave., $1, Q.

Mary E. Berk to Horatio L. Young, Proctor ave., $1, Q.

Leonard K. Washburn to Annie G. Chaney, Davis st., $1, Q.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Price 25 Cents.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

REAL ESTATE.
Not sold, 15c. per line; displayed, 40c. per line.
PAY WITH RENT
$2 MONTH buys 6-room house; fe. fare. ALLEN, 10 Tremont street, Boston.
$5 MONTH buys 2-family house; fe. fare. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st., Boston.
$5 MONTH buys village house, barn, garden, fe. fare. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st., Boston.
$5 MONTH buys good farm, just outside Boston. ALLEN, 10 Tremont street, Boston.
$5 MONTH buys good house, Somerville house. ALLEN, 10 Tremont street, Boston.
1 PAY CASH for anything you will sell anywhere; if you want anything write
E. BERTRAM NEWTON,
Real Estate—Mortgages—Insurance,
24 AMES BUILDING.
NEAR HARVARD ST. STATION
HOUSE, 8 rooms, bath, steam heat, slated roof, 7,000 ft. land, will sell at a bargain or on easy terms. E. BERTRAM NEWTON, 24 Ames Building.
MEETING HOUSE HILL
NEW, 3 apartments, will rented; good-sized lot; $4,000; $1,000 cash. E. BERTRAM NEWTON, 24 Ames Building.
NEAR HARVARD ST.—Six rooms and all improvements, finished in choice selected cypress, in perfect order, combination gas and electric fixtures, set tubs, electric bells, heating, etc., H. E. RAYMOND.
NEW and up-to-date 2-apartment house, everything strictly modern, must be sold; will be built by the day in the most thorough manner; a bargain; $6,000; $1,000 cash; will be mortgaged for quick sale; liberal amount of purchase price may remain at 6 per cent. H. E. RAYMOND.
CITY, desirable corner lot, suitable for 4 brick apartment houses; will be sold cheap to close an estate; might exchange equity. H. E. RAYMOND.
MT. BOWDOIN—Exceptionally desirable lots with magnificent views, suitable for 1 and 2-family houses. H. E. RAYMOND.
DORCHESTER, near Franklin Park—Choice lot for Department house. H. E. RAYMOND, 209 Harvard; price, or 3,000 Dorchester ave., near Fields Corner.

REAL ESTATE

F. J. MOODY & CO REAL ESTATE

Boston Office, 15 School St., Rooms 35 and 36. Malden Office, 17 Pleasant St.

MALDEN.

DO you want the prettiest house in Maplewood, if so go look at 20 Bishop road; 9 minutes to elevated; 8 rooms, all modern improvements; hard wood floors, would exchange or sell, on easy terms. Look and make us a proposition on it to buy or exchange.

TWO family house, 12 rooms; one minute to Malden square. All improvements; price only $7,000; easy terms. Give a good figure for home or investment. E. J. MOODY & CO.

TEN-room house, large garden, good stable, lots fruit; will sell cheap or exchange for land. E. J. MOODY & CO., 15 School st., Boston.

TWO-family house, hot and cold water, bath. One minute to electric and Fortway Green; price only $5,000; terms to suit. Look this over and see us. E. J. MOODY & CO.

HOUSE lots on line of electric cars; fine and choice location; for equity or equal value, what have you to exchange? Let us know what you have. E. J. MOODY & CO.

GOOD equity in 10-room house, near Malden square. Can exchange for land. Will take $1,000 cash as first payment. E. J. MOODY & CO.

REMEMBER we give you three years' insurance on all property you purchase of us before January 1, 1905. Look at this property and see what you would like to talk for. Prices and terms are right; cash from $1,000 to $2,000; balance $15 to $20 per month. E. J. MOODY & CO.

ELEVEN-room house, all improvements, newly shingled and painted, situated at No. 40 Everett street, Malden; has always been occupied by owner. Any one can get good home by occupying part and renting rest; will sell at a bargain for quick sale. We will exchange for $1,000 down; balance as rent; or take good team or house to farm and balance. Look at this and see what we make as offer. E. J. MOODY & CO., 15 School st., Boston.

SEVEN-room cottage, toilet, laundry, $4,250, six rooms, $3,800; nine R. of land; house never painted inside and out, new paper and in good condition; fine location; fifteen minutes to steam; good place for garden or hens. Price $3,250, very easy terms or would exchange for some land or any personal property, or take same as first payment, $37 Salem st., E. J. MOODY & CO.

EIGHT-room new house, every modern convenience; must be viewed to be appreciated. This is a beautiful house inside, hard wood floors, tiled bath room, set tubs, gas and electric fixtures, etc. If you want a fine house at an easy price, this is the one. Look at it and make offer. E. J. MOODY & CO.

SIX-room cottage, 6,300 sq. ft. land, new sheathed; good repair, would rent quickly $10 per month; price $2,500; $500 cash, balance $25 per month. Look at this; it is a bargain. Must be removed for $1,075. E. J. MOODY & CO.

TO OUR MALDEN PATRONS we wish to say that we have opened the above office, but shall still continue our Malden office and shall carry on in the past, to merit a continuance of your favors. Our terms are reasonable, call and see us. MOODY & CO., Boston office 15 School st., rooms 35 and 36. Tel. 4525-2 Main. Malden office 17 Pleasant st. Tel. 244-2. Sub-agent wanted in every town in New England. Write for particulars.

E. F. PRATT
214 WASHINGTON STREET.
Telephone 3301 Main.
GREAT SACRIFICE HOUSE AND STABLE

IN MALDEN, nearly new house, has 9 rooms, bath and all latest improvements, large stable, carriage house, and a large laundry, all wired and fitted with electric lights; lot 50x100 feet, beautifully located; near steam and electric cars; price only $4,500; easy terms. E. F. PRATT, room 61, globe bldg.

MALDEN
7-ROOM HOUSE, bath and all improvements, well fitted for one family; easy terms. E. F. PRATT, room 43, Globe bldg.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE
MIGHT EXCHANGE for improved property, beautiful modern house and stable, near electric cars, in Malden; owner going to leave the city, and wants the property to be disposed of at once; house contains 9 rooms, bath, etc., in perfect order; must be seen to be appreciated.

WEST END OF MALDEN—Queen Anne house of 9 rooms, bath and all modern improvements; 5,000 feet of land, sightly corner lot, beautiful shade trees; price $5,500; terms to suit purchaser; will exchange for land. Apply to E. F. PRATT, room 43, Globe bldg.

JOHN J. CADIGAN
ASSESSED $6,000; price $5,500; 10 lots, 65,000 feet; fruit trees of 5 sorts and bath; hot water heat in 6 rooms.

GOOD CORNER LOT in City sq., Charlestown; 6,000 feet; price only $2,000. Cadigan, 1 Sullivan sq., Charlestown.

DEVON ST.—2 family house, rents for $600, assessed for $5,200; price $6,000.

UNION PARK ST.—Brick 3-family house, rents for $1,000; price reduced to $9,000.

GOOD WHARF PROPERTY, price $60,000; can place a mortgage of $30,000 for 5 years at 5 per cent. Apply to owner, 31 Bowdoin st., or JOHN J. CADIGAN, 70 state st.

RUSH & CO., 1752 Dorchester Ave.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, hot water heat, set tubs, gas and electric fixtures, grates, piazza, 10,000 ft. land, fine location; will sell for $7,500; splendid proposition.

2 FAMILY MODERN HOUSE, 2 minutes to steam and electric cars, grates added to good heating apparatus; will sell at once; $5,000. R. A. BRIGGS, RUSH & CO.

2 FAMILY, 7 rooms each, sewer, set tubs, hard wood floors, grates, shades, etc., near King st.; price $4,500. Apply to owner, 31 Bowdoin st., or RUSH & CO., 1752 Dorchester ave.

R. S. BARROWS,
CORPORATION, JAMAICA PLAIN.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Cor. $6,000; price $4,400; single, slate-roofed house, 11 rooms, bath, furnace, set tubs, hard wood floors, grates, fine view; steam or electric; a bargain.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Brand new house, 7 rooms, cement cellar, set tubs, improved plumbing, furnace, hard wood floors and hard wood finish throughout; to investigate; price $5,700; a quick sale wanted; $1,000 cash, balance, Jamaica Plain, or 288 Washington st., Boston.

MATTAPAN
A TWO-FAMILY HOUSE, 10 rooms, are let to good tenants at $30 per month. Any one can be bought at a bargain if party has the cash; price $3,000 cash. Inquire of CARLSON, Old South Building.

GEO. E. KIMBALL
320 WARREN ST., ROX.
IF YOU WANT to buy a fine house, see this assortment: 9-room house in finely built st; one in Roxbury, hot water heater, 7 open fireplaces, 9,000 feet land, assessed $6,000, will sell for less cash; small amount down; must be sold.

EXCHANGES quickly made to your advantage; send full particulars of what you have and want. R. S. BARROWS, 1752 Dorchester ave.

SAVINGS BANKS, TRUSTEES.
WE WILL purchase and pay cash for property that you have foreclosed; send full description at once. R. S. BARROWS & CO., 1752 Dorchester ave.

BUSINESS CHANCE WANTED.

FALL FARM BARGAINS.
THEY ARE A LOT OF EXCITING BARGAINS, NO. 1—A nice little 10-acre place, 24 miles from Boston, house of 7 rooms, in good repair, barn 30x40, good fruit trees. Price only $1,150. E. J. MOODY & CO., 15 School st., Boston.

NO. 2—4-acre poultry place, all fine land on main road to Boston, 2 miles to Framingham, one minute to R. R. and electric; 22 miles to Boston, house of 7 rooms, in fine repair; $1,500. E. J. MOODY & CO., Boston and Malden.

NO. 3—Home in this 2-acre place; 7-room house, barn 30x40, good fruit trees, land all in good condition; 2 miles to electric cars; 20 miles to Boston; only $1,000; part cash. E. J. MOODY & CO.

NO. 4—Another 2-acre place in centre of town, one minute from electric cars; 7-room house, barn 30x40, good fruit trees; a fine location; only $1,200. MOODY & CO.

NO. 5—Farring farm from the start; 87 acres as good land as ever was tilled, in village of Berlin, stores, churches and schools, only 25 miles to Boston; house of 10 rooms, in good repair; barn 40x60, cuts hay for 25 head of stock, well fruited, over 100 fine apple trees, 2 acres woodland, 2 acres pasture; this is a bargain; price $3,500, part cash. MOODY.

NO. 6—6-room house, in Maplewood, just the place for one to live on and raise chickens; $2,700; balance $10 per month. MOODY & CO.

FARMS, FARMS—We have a large list of nearby farms, from 10 to 100 acres, in all parts of the island on quite easy terms; if you have in mind to own a farm this Fall, see us before doing so, we can save you money. E. J. MOODY & CO., 15 School st., Boston.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGES, quick, reliable service; bring tax bills and insurance policies with you when you call. We have the money to loan at the lowest rates; rates are lowest, whatever others advertise; don't pay commissions, interest, see us first; no delays. MOODY & CO.

RENT RECEIPTS
IN MANY CASES would more than pay for this ad. Ours are the best; 50 cents per hundred. Sample and book of rules free. Don't be without them; own your home, be independent. MOODY & CO.

TO LET.
7 ROOM upper flat, 22 Shawmut st., only $16.00; no children. E. J. MOODY & CO.

5-ROOM flat, elevated, first floor, rented seven best tens, only $20, on fine elevated. MOODY.

TO OUR MALDEN PATRONS we wish to say that we have opened the above office, but shall still continue our Malden office and shall carry on in the past, to merit a continuance of your favors. Our terms are reasonable, call and see us. MOODY & CO., Boston office 15 School st., rooms 35 and 36. Tel. 4525-2 Main. Malden office 17 Pleasant st. Tel. 244-2.

ROBERT LAWTON,
73 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, and 129 MAIN ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE or exchange for a farm with stock and tools, 7-room house, barn, 2 acres land, 10 fruit trees, 100 bushels potatoes, 2 tons hay, 1 cow, 1 horse, 1 pig, 1 sheep, 1 calf, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, 1 set harness, 1 plough, 1 harrow, 1 cultivator, 1 mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 1 set sleds, 1 set bobs, 1 set double harness, 1 single harness, 1 saddle, 1 set carriage harness, 1 set team harness, 1 set farming tools, nearly new, go with the place; price $2,000. Address

FARM, stock and tools to exchange for first-class lodging house in or near Boston.

COUNTRY ESTATE, Alpha, Mass., 70 acres, 2 miles from Bridgewater, 30 miles from Boston; 10-room house, 2 barns, 1 cottage, 1 acre land, large brook; 1,000 fruit trees, cottage, 4 acres land, large brook; 1,000 fruit trees, cottage, 4 acres land, large brook; 1,000 fruit trees, cottage, 4 acres

DIRECTORY OF WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

STUDY YOUR PRESENT CONDITION!

Do you want anything? Have you anything to sell or exchange? The party is here who has what you want and wants what you have.

AGENTS WANTED.

Set solid, 10c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

BIRTH INSURANCE.

The American Parents' Educational Association desires to employ the services of a few men and women of good address in every town and city on the work of life assurance, and especially in introducing the plan of the American birth insurance bond policy. This policy provides for the education and training of a child of from $200 to $500. Special and best forms of insurance. Permanent positions for whole or part time. Call or write 107 Dorchester st., Boston, Mass.

FORMULAS FOR HOME USE.

FORMULAS for making wood fillers and cold creams, leading powder, all kinds of extracts, grease removers, polishing polish, polishing powder for metals (silver, nickel, all shades), for any formula write us. FORMULA BUREAU, 28 Preble st., Room 3, Portland, Maine.

AGENTS.

20c. is retail price of this beautiful scarf pin; for quickly send 10c. in coin or 3c stamps preferred. WM. LANDIS, 1211 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

ACTUAL FACT—Our inexperienced men we put to work last week beat out our experienced solicitors; we have large territory still unoccupied; we want a few more inexperienced men; we furnish selling outfit and instruct; needless paper work; a rare chance to make big money; we are the largest fit disease manufacturers; but ought to grow; since you it is a seller but now; these policies sell on sight; take them right along with you, do the whole thing in once over the ground; wherever you are; write for terms and particulars. C. H. RICE-IETHY BUREAU, 4 Liberty sq., Boston, Mass.

A WONDERFUL BUSINESS and OFFER—$20 to $150 per week and upwards positive; we want representatives to operate mine starters for the best, most attractive rapid selling lamps and genie stove shown; ten new styles; unparalleled; big profits; health and comfort features; invites to consumers' homes; exclusive territory; sample lamp free. KUSHION KOMFORT STOVE CO., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—Big money for introducing and selling the most popular burner for all kerosene lamps; no one; we have large territory still uncoccupied; we want a few more inexperienced men; we furnish selling outfit and instruct; needless paper work; a rare chance to make big money; we are the largest fit disease manufacturers; but ought to grow; since you it is a seller but now; these policies sell on sight; take them right along with you, do the whole thing in once over the ground; wherever you are; write for terms and particulars. C. H. RICE-IETHY BUREAU, 4 Liberty sq., Boston, Mass.

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DIRECTORY OF WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

STUDY YOUR PRESENT CONDITION!

Do you want anything? Have you anything to sell or exchange? The party is here who has what you want and wants what you have.

HERE IT IS.

The American Directory of Wants.

Where Garden and Market Meet.

Where thousands find what they want.

What you need is in these columns.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

Steff
207 TREMONT ST.
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
Boston

Great Piano Sale

$1.50 PER WEEK

Don't Miss This Great Chance to Secure One of the Finest Pianos Made.

Sold regularly by dealers for $300; our special price, only $190. A small payment down and then $1.50 per week until paid for. This offer makes it easy for everyone to secure a piano at great reduction. Guaranteed for 10 years. Write for particulars.

POSTAL CARD

will bring to your door our new 1904 Catalogue and Price List of new and slightly used Pianos, Organs, special terms as regards prices and payments.

Steff Piano Rooms
207 Tremont St., Boston

$49—PLAYANO—$49

A NICE PLAYANO, mahogany cabinet, in perfect condition; will be sold with or without music; small, of course, but you wouldn't mind a HIGH-GRADE Tremont for such terms.

$175—STEINWAY PIANO—$175

FULL iron frame, rosewood case, delightful tone, regulated and in perfect order; in 1897-98 we sold this same piano for only $715. Reply to G 95, Boston American.

KRANICH & BACH piano took gold medal at Mechanics' Fair of 1903; up to 1897-98 we sold unrivaled upright and grands; front tone and best of action; a piano that will please the ear of the critic; a bargain. Sold originally at $600. Kranich & Bachs; also taken in exchange at low prices. Square Stock, Duhr Brass, Worrell, Stone & Baker and others, from $25 to $200 terms reasonable. WM. H. SHERRY, 646 Washington st., Boston.

$110 CHICKERING PIANO, very good tone and a piano worth double the price; has had excellent usage; cost when new $500. Will sell now for $110. Answer to P 97, Boston American.

$165 MILLER UPRIGHT, medium size; action, case, tone, fit A1; order, cost when new $400; must sell this week. Answer at once to P 96, Boston American.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

A GENTLEMAN will sell slightly used upright piano, in perfect order, for $97.50; cash or time payments, as I must sell this week. Suite 5, 250 Mass. av.

PIANO BARGAIN—Upright, Boston make, only $40, cash or $1 by week; moving. Apply 56 Bent st., near Dudley terminal.

WILL SELL my Steinway piano for $120 spot cash; must be sold at once. N 10, Boston American.

FURNITURE, ETC.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

FURNITURE & BIRDS

Rugs, Ranges, Parlor Stoves, Lamps &c.

Very near terms, $1.00 each week will pay for $20.00 worth of goods; payments can be sent by mail. Free delivery to all parts of New England. Parlor Suits, $15.00 and upward. Bedroom Suits, $10.00 and upward. $25.00. Dining Room Suits. Many choice imported mule canaries. Some are worth $10 to $15; for choice $5.00. Brass Cages $1.00. A bird and cage to all buyers of $50 worth of goods. Wholesale prices.

GUTZ, 80 CANAL ST., BOSTON.

PAY CASH

For second hand furniture, anywhere and anywhere, or will sell at your residence; call and see me. WILLIAM M. MACDONALD, 39 Court st., room 42.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

ROYALTY PAID on song poems and musical compositions; we arrange and popularize; particulars free. PIONEER PUB. CO., 740 Baltimore bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SONG WRITERS and poets; a successful song will make you rich; we write music to your words; complete and arrange compositions. WAINWRIGHT MUSIC CO., 84 Adams st., Chicago.

WE CAN SELL your songs, lyrics or poem manuscripts; we revise and arrange. For particulars AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPT ASSN., Dexter bldg., Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

LOST—Tuesday on Warren st., Boston terrier, white head, brindle ears and body, rabbit fur; will reward $10. Return to J. R. CROWELL, 115 Warren st., Roxbury.

$10 REWARD—Lost, English shelling, color brindle, cut ears, screw tail. Dr. CASTILLO, 324 Franklin st., Cambridge.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

Set solid, 15c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

ARLINGTON ST., No. 4—Opposite the Public Garden; one suite large, unfurnished front room, containing Public Garden; large closet, conditioned hot water and electric service.

ALLSTON—35 Linden st; sunny alcove room, also small room, with board; private family.

A FURNISHED DINING ROOM for light housekeeping, $2.50. 62 West Newton st.

ALLSTON—Beautifully furnished room, with bath, two closets, fireplace and modern conveniences; all home; family table; telephone; street for cars; 20 minutes to Park st. No. 56 Gardner st.

AMHERST PLACE, No. 13—One large square and side room, on same floor; private family; desirable rooms, with modern improvements.

BROOKLINE—Cottage, Longwood; fine study for married people, southern exposure; twenty minutes to town; all conveniences; hot water heated; required; telephone 1342-2 Brookline.

BROOKLINE, No. 9 Sharon st.—A sunny corner room, with dressing room, open piazza, balcony, shed of table board; private family; all conveniences; references required.

BEACON HILL—Two sunny connecting rooms, with fireplace; use of bathroom on same floor; private house. Address G. B. T., 20 Hancock st., Boston.

BEACON HILL—No. 77 Pinckney st., opposite Louisburg square; square and side rooms, single or en suite; open plumbing, grate fire and hot water heat.

BACK BAY—Private family will rent newly furnished sitting room and bedroom; light housekeeping; to married couple or gentleman; homelike and congenial; very reasonable terms. Address P 100, Boston American.

BROOKLINE—Pleasant sunny room, nicely furnished; steam heat; electric pass the door; private family; all conveniences; terms $3.50 per week. 1629-2.

BACK BAY—No. 10 Dunham st.; large, sunny heated office room, newly furnished; use of telephone; bath; terms on same floor. Telephone 2175-3 Back Bay.

BROOKLINE—No. 2 Wellington terrace, off Ogden, near Beacon; light, large, bay window, sunny floor, with board; two baths on same floor; accessible to steam cars and electric cars; telephone.

BACHELOR wanted, Beacon st., near Clarendon; private hardwood quarters; $5.00. Address P 1, Boston American.

BACK BAY—No. 13, suite 2—One square room, steam heated, private family, $3.50 per week; Public Garden view; convenient.

BACK BAY—3 Stanhope st., cor. Beacon st., a few choice rooms, with private table board; reasonable weekly rates, including table board; two blocks Commonwealth avenue cars; elevators.

BROOKLINE—Pleasant, attractive rooms, with excellent board, in private family; terms moderate. Address Box 25, Brookline Postoffice.

BACK BAY—A private family can accommodate one or two ladies with rooms; they are well furnished, steam heated; overlook Commons; will apply at 422 Newbury st.

BOYLSTON ST., No. 661—Opposite the Public Library; to let, two unfurnished adjoining rooms.

BEACON ST., No. 54—Large, sunny front room, single or en suite, for the winter, with first-class board.

BEACON HILL—Three minutes from Park st. subway; two large, handsomely furnished parlors, ample closets; modern conveniences; sunshine; references. No. 3 Joy st.

BOYLSTON ST., No. 1,106—Two sunny rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; steam; private furnace heat; suitable for business gentleman and wife; convenient to all cars; telephone.

BROOKLINE, near Coolidge Corner—A few choice rooms in small family, with first-class meals; piazza, shade and fruit trees; close to Harvard Street Church; two minutes from Park and Beacon sts. 39 Marion st.

BROOKLINE, near Coolidge Corner—Pleasant sunny rooms, with good table board; no children; private family; all conveniences; terms $4.50 per week; 15 Verndon st.

BROOKLINE—To let, two steam-heated rooms; convenient to good table board. 158 Harvard st., Room 2.

BROOKLINE—Sunny furnished rooms, 66 Harvard st., near Beacon; with board; references required.

BOARD AND ROOM, suitable for two people, everything homelike and comfortable; 15 minutes from Park st.; terms $6.00 per week. 1,000-2.

BRIMMER ST., 4—Large front room, hot and cold water, steam heated; ten minutes' walk from State House; telephone.

BOYLSTON ST., No. 1,106—Two sunny rooms, weeks, a large square room; open fireplace, hard-wood floors; private family; references.

BROOKLINE—Board and rooms at 1,426 Beacon st.; handsomely furnished rooms; private family; appreciate a good home are solicited.

CAMBRIDGE—Two large rooms, second floor rooms, with board, at 362 Harvard st., near Trowbridge; 1st, 3 Camb.

CUMBERLAND ST., 29—Elegantly furnished front room; desirable for gentleman; private family; references.

COMMONWEALTH AV., 64—Pleasant rooms, with excellent home table; steam heat, three baths; private family; references required; also table board not apply; references required.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Two rooms, furnished, two sunny rooms, parlor and bedroom, to gentleman and wife; private family; references. 1,017-3. 17 Littell road.

COPLEY SQ.—Desirable furnished rooms to let, in private family, at 20 Huntington av., suite 1.

COPLEY, 28 and 30—Handsomely furnished desirable rooms to rent, with board; references exchanged.

COPLEY SQ.—A very nicely furnished room, with excellent board; private family. 2 Newton st.

CAMBRIDGE—Beautiful sunny front room, second floor, handsomely furnished, every convenience; private family; board if required. 1,007-A. 71, 900 Mass. av., suite 2.

COPLEY, 30—Desirable rooms, attractive and well furnished; hot and cold water; abundance of heat; first-class table and convenient; also table board. 22 Huntington av., suite 4.

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Three weeks ago he formally resigned the leadership of the Pilgrim Church and announced that he had decided to become an actor.

Regret, protestations, pleadings, greeted him. The people wanted him to continue in the ministry. They held out tempting offers. They set before him their great need for his guidance and his teachings. But he was inflexible. He was following what he calls his "inner leadings," and those "inner leadings" said, "Stop preaching and act."

Consequently on Tuesday night of Thanksgiving week, in Bates Opera House, the meeting place of the Pilgrims, the scene of his renunciation of the ministry, the Rev. Wilson S. Fritch will appear as an actor in the role of "Hamlet," the "Melancholy Dane."

All Attleboro awaits the event with suppressed excitement. Many who never cared to hear him preach are eager to see him act.

Scarcely a seat remains unsold for either performance. The prices are believed to have been generous. Indeed, what many people have been glad to offer for a single seat sour to see the minister-actor as "Hamlet" would have been considered silly extravagance had it been dropped on the contribution plate when he used to preach.

A Strong, Educated Cast.

In the supporting company Mr. Fritch has secured some of the most prominent and influential of Attleboro's citizens.

In speaking of his associate plays, the embryo "Hamlet" said: "I consider it a rarely fine cast. In fact, unless it should be an all-star cast, I cannot believe that any company of professionals could equal it. In a professional cast, with the exception of two or three, scarcely a player understands or appreciates Shakespeare.

"Now, all these men and women are educated, broad-minded, intellectual people, who realize, understand and appreciate the great beauty of Shakespeare, and particularly of the play of 'Hamlet.'

"Mrs. George M. St. John Sheffield, the wife of Dr. Burnett, and a most lovely woman, will play Ophelia. Miss Cecelia Wallis, a young woman of unusual ability, will adopt the stage name of Olive Carmon and will be the Queen.

"Mrs. Flora Leadbetter will play the Ghost, and the queen will be portrayed by Mrs. George St. John Sheffield, whose appearance will give much needed dignity to the performance. Mrs. Sheffield is the wife of the only living son of the late Joseph of Sheffield, who founded the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. She is a most brilliant woman and a great student of Shakespeare.

"The King is to be played by Dr. F. N. Burnett, at whose home many of the rehearsals are being held.

"Laertes is to be enacted by Walter E. Briggs, and others in the cast are: Aldro Verne as Horatio, Mrs. Millard of Providence as First Gravedigger, Miss Grace Hodges, William A. Bacon, Walter Blackinton, Fred Allen, Lawrence Elliott and Harry E. Holbrook.

In stating the conventional little town of Attleboro as to its depths he forgot the official rules for the neck and bankin of Chicago. Mr. Fritch has not only ignored not the policy, intentional or otherwise, which has been his since coming to the town.

Made Both Enemies and Friends.

Attleboro has rippled unusually high pennings and quivered with anticipation since the year 1899, when the Rev. Wilson S. Fritch came from Holyoke to be pastor of the Second Congregational church, one of the oldest and most orthodox parishes in town.

"From the very first sermon which he preached Pastor Fritch made the Second Congregationalists "sit up and take notice."

He kept them awake every Sunday, and they were always full of thought and animated ideas which revolved in their minds during the week.

Naturally, he made both enemies and friends.

A good many of his parishioners shook their heads, very, very gravely, and said that Mr. Fritch was too radical, too fresh and too new. But a few regarded him as lighted and both his theories and his sermons.

For a year or more Mr. Fritch served his congregation with "food," which was so unorthodox as to be positively startling. Then came a storm of protest in the church people that they could not digest such nourishment as he was giving and before they took definite action Mr. Fritch resigned.

"I found myself out of harmony with the traditions of Congregationalism," he said. "And at that time my strongest leaning was toward the liberal utterances of the Unitarians.

Before Mr. Fritch had a chance to become a Unitarian or to make any change of faith he was presented upon the occasion of his pastorate with a congregation of several thousand people to support him by their presence and their money in the work Mr. Fritch's former lieutenants expressed.

"Still he preached on. The doctrines of evolution were heard from his lips and were showing them in harmony with religious beliefs. Then suddenly he left the pulpit. Not every day happenings, were used as topics, and Shakespeare. Evidently Shakespeare furnished the texts for his discourses and he quoted them as did the Bible in fact Mr. Fritch does not believe that the Bible has a monopoly on the religious thought of the world.

Even with his own church and his faithful followers the Rev. Mr. Fritch was not entirely content.

His "inner leadings" told him to be an actor. Last Winter early Monday morning he slipped away to New York, returning on Tuesday night, preaching as usual to his people. But during his absence he was studying.

Had it not been for the famous Whitmarsh suit, wherein he was charged by the husband with alienation of the wife's affections, Mr. Fritch would have been a full-fledged actor before now.

During that case, which has recently been dismissed, the church stood by their pastor. They believed him wronged.

In his sermons Mr. Fritch had declared a belief in friendship regardless of race, color or sex, of the much ridiculed Platonic sort.

When this case was in progress he wanted to preach a sermon on "Irresponsible Backgrounds," but his friends prevailed upon him to desist. Now nothing in reason will prevent his following his lifelong ambitions.

"He who has science and art has religion," says Mr. Fritch. "Religion is life in its fullness and truth and beauty. The drama is a more expressive means of showing the intent of life than preaching can be, in the drama we find the best of literature, poetry, of painting, of music and harmony. Shakespeare says that he who leaves the world better than he found it has made of life a diviner thing."

With Henry A. Clapp, the late famous Shakespearean scholar, Mr. Fritch believes that "Hamlet" was the world's greatest work of art."

Like Booker he memorized the whole play.

He has seen many of the greatest actors play Hamlet, Booth did, for example; others have made it severe.

"I shall try to blend the two ideas, beginning tenderly and then worn to the last shred of patience, assume a certain degree of harshness. In the closet scene, which I have my own idea of portrayal. First you know, he tries to terrify the Queen, then to soothe her.

"In going upon the stage my chief object is to bring to bear the greatest literature upon the people—to make them feel its uplifting power. The great thing which humanity needs is inspiration.

"It is not enough to be good—we must be both good and powerful."

Admires Emerson and Eliot.

He believes Emerson and Dr. Eliot of Harvard to be the two greatest religious thinkers of modern times. In his reading, philosophy has had great part. So has poetry. His favorite poets are Emerson, Browning, Shakespeare, Goethe all have influenced his life.

He believes in the Spencerian system of ethics, that which helps is moral—that which hinders is immoral. He loves first the making of life something great and good.

"To into everything good with brave hearts and soul and best efforts," said he in the deep rolling voice in which he speaks his convictions.

"Hereafter he believes to be only the symptom of an awakening effort, for what demand attention.

"Everything in the universe, every bird, every thing people to be more thoughtful in entering into marriage. If marriages were more there should be means to relieve it. Law demand deal only with property and not the children. Real marriage is a matter of the spirit. It can't be bought and sold by evil law, nor can it be maintained by evil law."

In his appearance Mr. Fritch is typically dramatic. He has a strong face, with high cheek bones, a prominent nose and a rather large, straight mouth, with thin lips.

He wears neither beard nor moustache. His hair, parted in the middle is slightly long and of a light brown, and curls at the ends.

His eyes are light bluish gray, large, set deep, but far apart, and there is unusual width across the upper part of his face. His figure, of medium height, is rather slender, and he has a philosophical calm of manner which is more than repose.

Has a Wonderful Voice.

But it is his voice which you remember longest. It is a wonderful voice, low, sweet, clear, distinct, vibrant and flexible, falling and rising in musical cadence which calms and soothes and fascinates. When he grows emphatic its volume surprises you, the thundering, swelling tones having a vibrant richness and color which is marvellous.

If "Hamlet" in Attleboro proves a success Mr. Fritch will at once start on his professional career.

He has made no decided plans beyond "Hamlet," although he has had several offers. And he is convinced that at last he has found his sphere. His career until now has been filled with incident and many changes, chiefly of conviction.

Religiously he was reared in the German Reformed Church. Then he studied at a Methodist college in Ohio.

Afterward he read law in Canton, O. From there he studied theology at Drew Seminary and became a Congregationalist, then the sermon on "Hell" forced him to independence in thought. And now he is an actor.

Cast of Characters in Play of "Hamlet"

King.....Dr. Fred Burnett
Hamlet.....Rev. Wilson Fritch
Polonius.....Oliver Carmen
Laertes.....Walter Briggs
Horatio.....Aldro French
Rosencrantz.....Lawrence Elliot
Guildenstern.....Fred Allen
Orris.....Walter Blackinton
Marcellus.....Howard Fritch
Bernardo.....William Bacon
Francisco.....Walter Blackinton
First Actor.....Harry Holbrook
Second Actor.....George Benvie
Third Actor.....Thomas Johnson
First Gravedigger....C. Grimshaw
Second Gravedigger....O. Carmen
Priest.....Howard Fritch
Sailor.....William Bacon
Ghost.....Miss Dora Leadbetter
Queen.....
Mrs. George St. John Sheffield
Ophelia.....Mrs. Fred Burnett
Actress.....Miss Grace Hodges
Court Ladies—Miss Carris Smith, Miss Grace Davis, Miss Sadie Hale, Miss Grace Sherman, Miss Edythe Slater, Miss May Williams.

REV. WILSON S. FRITCH

MRS GEORGE ST. JOHN SHEFFIELD
PHOTO BY HOLMAN

Pastor-actor of Attleboro and society woman who will act as Queen in "Hamlet," his first performance.

HARVARD MEN WILL VOTE THIS YEAR FOR PARKER.

Professor Thayer Finds 31 Independently Inclined, Who Declare Their Intention of Voting Against Roosevelt

Professor William R. Thayer of Harvard has made a brief canvass of the officers of the university and of prominent people in Boston who are independent in politics and has found thirty-one who will cast their votes this year for Judge Parker.

Fifteen of these are officers of instruction or belong to the governmental force of the institution at which President Roosevelt is a graduate. The list is by no means a complete one, Professor Thayer says, but it shows how the political wind is blowing among the independents. Here are the names of the thirty-one.

Charles Eliot Norton, professor of the history of art, Harvard.

N. S. Shaler, professor of geology and dean of the Lawrence scientific school.

William James, professor of philosophy.

Edward Hale, assistant professor of homiletics.

Silas M. Macvane, McLean professor of ancient and modern history.

Rev. Edward H. Hall, Unitarian minister and author, Cambridge.

Bliss Perry, editor Atlantic Monthly.

Charles Francis Adams, Boston, author and historian.

James Phinney Munroe, Lexington, public lecturer and writer.

Charles F. Fay, Wade professor modern languages, Tufts College.

Albert S. Parsons of Lexington, reformer and publisher.

Erving Winslow of Boston, commission merchant.

Josiah Royce of Cambridge, professor of history of philosophy at Harvard.

William T. Councilman of Boston, professor of pathology, Harvard University Medical School.

George F. Moore of Cambridge, professor of Bible literature and history of religion, Harvard.

Edward S. Sheldon of Cambridge, professor of romance philology, Harvard.

Charles R. Lanman of Cambridge, professor of Sanskrit, Harvard.

John Henry Wright of Cambridge, dean of graduate school, Harvard.

Ralph Hoffman of Cambridge, orinthologist.

William Roscoe Thayer of Cambridge, author.

Joseph D. Brennan of Cambridge, professor of law, Harvard.

Grenville H. Norcross of Boston, lawyer.

Crawford H. Toy of Cambridge, Hancock professor of Hebrew and other oriental languages and Dexter lecturer on Biblical literature.

Henry W. Lamb of Cambridge, iron manufacturer.

James B. Gardner of Brooklyn, sales agent.

Edgar H. Nichols of Cambridge, editor.

George H. Brown of Somerville, educator.

Willard Reed of Cambridge, teacher.

Samuel Y. Nash of Brookline, clerk.

M. Wyman.

Harrison Otis Apthorp.

PROPOSE TO ORGANIZE BOSTON BRUSH MAKERS

Purposing to organize the thousand brush makers of Boston, prominent labor leaders of Boston will address a mass meeting next Friday night, in St. Andrew's Hall, No. 987 Washington street. Among the speakers will be Frank H. McCarthy, president of the Boston Central Labor Union; Philip H. Sweet, vice president of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor; Dennis D. Driscoll, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor; James R. Crozier and P. Collins.

MEDFORD PREPARES FOR 275TH ANNIVERSARY

Arrangements for the celebration of Medford's 275th anniversary, to take place June 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1905, are already under way. General Samuel C. Lawrence, next Mayor of Medford, is chairman of all the committees.

The programme as now planned will be: First day, school exercises; second day, literary exercises and banquet and speeching; third day, sports and fireworks; fourth day, which is Sunday, services in all the churches.

WINTHROP PUTS FOOT DOWN AS TO WATER.

Determined to Purchase the Revere Plant, It Takes Whole Matter Out of the Hands of the Tardy Board of Selectmen

WORD "GRAFT" USED AT HEATED MEETINGS

Charging that the Board of Selectmen of Winthrop has refused to carry out the will of its citizens, as expressed at the polls on July 14, when provided for the purchase of the Revere water plant according to a contract that had stood for twenty years and was about to expire, the town has chosen by vote a committee of five to act in place of the Selectmen in this matter, and instructed it to take immediate steps to acquire the plant.

The selection of this committee marks an epoch in a fight over the water question in Winthrop that has dragged through ten months, and has divided the town into two hostile camps.

In many of the heated meetings that have been held in an effort to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion of the controversy the word "graft" has been freely used, but no direct accusation has been made.

As the matter now stands the town is confronted with probably some of the most peculiar anomalies with which a municipality was ever called upon to deal.

Winthrop now buys its water from the Metropolitan Water Company at wholesale rates, sells it to the Revere Water Company at the same rate and then buys it again from the Revere company after it passes through its pipes, at retail prices.

Appraisers to Fix Prices.

The members of the Board of Selectmen are in the rather paradoxical position of having appeared before the Supreme Judicial Court as a result of the election, and of having asked that appraisers be appointed to fix the price of the water plant for Winthrop, and then declaring that they did not consent to any such action, thus nullifying their whole proceeding.

The members of the Board of Selectmen are Winthrop Mellen, Abroad C. J. Pope and John B. Neal. They are all opposed to the purchase of the water plant according to the contract made twenty years ago, with a provision that the price should be fixed by a committee of three, to be named by the aldermen or to be appointed by the chief justice of the court is that this would result. Their argument is that this would make the purchase of the plant a burden to the company and would prove too dear in the end.

The committee of five elected to employ counsel and take immediate action toward the acquisition of the waterworks is composed of R. A. Freeman, president of the S. A. Freeman Transportation Company; W. D. Allen, of Blake, Allen & Co., shoe manufacturers; F. M. Leonard, wholesale lumber dealer; W. J. Britton, manager Potter Wall & Sons Manufacturing Company, and Henry B. Pridde, of the Morgan-tion Lumber Company.

Costs Now $5,000 a Year.

The members of this committee and the men who voted for them claim that by the contract made with the Revere Water Company it has no franchise to sell the town water, a thing that it can legitimately charge for—and for this reason that fact Winthrop pays $5,000 a year. It claims that by the purchase of its own plant, according to the contract, this would be cut down to $3 per cent, and a comfortable margin left for a sinking fund.

The original contract with the Revere Water Company was made July 22, 1884. It provides:

"It is further agreed by the parties hereto, that if at any time within said twenty years from the date of this instrument said town of Winthrop wishes to purchase all the property of said Revere Water Company situated within the limits of said town and all privileges annexed thereto and necessary to the effectual enjoyment and use thereof, the said company will sell the same to said town at a price fixed by three disinterested appraisers agreed upon by the parties hereto or appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court for the State of Massachusetts."

Agreed to Withdraw Application.

Several attempts have been made within the past few years to have something done toward purchasing the water plant for Winthrop, but nothing came of them. Realizing that the contract expired July 22 last, public spirited citizens began to agitate for the latter part of last June. On February 25 last the members of the Board of Selectmen were named as a committee on behalf of the town "to negotiate with the Revere Water Company and the town of Revere relative to the purchase of the property of the water company and to ask such legislation as may be necessary to enable the town to supply its inhabitants with water."

After conferring with the water company the committee agreed to withdraw its application to the Legislature upon the company's promise that it would sell the following things:

"First, to sell the Winthrop part of the property on terms as favorable as those already obtained by the town of Revere.

"Second, that the town select an engineer to learn the price which it is willing and able to afford to pay for the water plant and sell the property at that price.

"Such rights and privileges might be granted to the company as the town assessors, Your committee does not think that the company is entitled to receive, or that the town should be asked to make, any such grants, but these are matters which are commonly known as franchise rights.

"Your committee would consider foolish to say that it considered good policy to act upon a proposition until it is understood, or to act at all without an adequate knowledge of its value."

Now Before the Court.

This announcement was followed by the issuance of a circular calling for a meeting at the Town Hall of Winthrop on the evening of October 17 for the selection of the committee of five to do what the Selectmen had been authorized to do.

The selectmen were requested to call the meeting for the 17th, but it is declared they refused. Justice of the Peace Fuller was then appealed to and he authorized it. The committee of five were elected by a large majority.

CAMBRIDGE BRIDE TO BE DINED ON A BATTLESHIP

LOUISE FULLER — SCARRITT

Cambridge Girl Who Becomes the Bride of St. Louis Physician in St. John's Memorial Church Next Tuesday.

Miss Scarritt to Wed Dr. Ferrell of St. Louis at St. John's Memorial Church.

Boston and Cambridge society is deeply interested in the coming wedding of Miss Louise Fuller Scarritt, daughter of the Rev. William Russell Scarritt, of Cambridge, and Dr. H. E. Ferrell, of St. Louis, which will take place in St. John's Memorial Chapel, Cambridge, on Tuesday.

The Rev. Dr. Scarritt was formerly rector of St. George's Church, St. Louis, and it was in that city that the romance between Dr. Ferrell and Miss Scarritt began. Recently Dr. Scarritt came to Cambridge, taking a house at No. 175 Mount Auburn, and the groom elect is now on his way East for the wedding.

One of the pleasant features of the wedding festivities will be the dinner given the young couple by the officers of the battleship Missouri, Lieutenant White of this city being an intimate friend of both the bride's family and of Dr. Ferrell.

The dinner is to be given on board Uncle Sam's big vessel.

TRY TO WRECK TRAIN WITH TIES ON TRACK

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 29.—An attempt was made to wreck a train on the Pennsylvania railroad near Dean Station, Several ties found piled on the track were removed just in time for an express to pass. Later in the evening another pile was found.

STOLE FIRE LADDER TO BREAK INTO A HOUSE

Two young men borrowed a ladder at the Roslindale fire station yesterday afternoon, going just around the corner they put it against the house at No. 52 Penfield street, climbed into a second story window and stole jewelry valued at $110 from William Mock.

ATKINSON CO.

Formerly 627 Washington St.

REMARKABLE REDUCTIONS IN

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Crockery

Chiffonier made in solid oak, brass trimmed. Five large drawers or 3 large, 2 small drawers and a hat rack. Our special price

$5.98

No. 7 Glenwood Range. We carry a complete line of these ranges in all sizes. Our Glenwood No. 7 is a range we recommend as a perfect baker and powerful heater. Sold, complete with shelf.

$23.50

Dresser, solid oak, highly polished, with swell front, 20 drawers and French bevel mirror 24x30 inches. Regular sale for $12.98. Our price,

$10.75

Tremont Cor Eliot Street

Heating Stove, solid cast, 6 in. size, 4 lining, regularly sold for $3.75. Our price,

$1.95

Chairs, Golden Oak, regularly sold for 98c. Our price,

$11.50

Parlor Stove (like cut) latest style, nickel trimmed,

$7.75

Carpets	Draperies	Crockery
Tapestry, good quality 59c	Muslin Curtains..... 29c	113-piece Dinner Set. $4.98
Velvet, good quality.. 89c	Bobbinet Curtains.... 1.89	100-piece Dinner Set. 10.98
Extra Extra Tapestry.. 39c	Tapestry Portieres.... 3.98	Xalos Sets, decorated 1.98
9x12 Ingrain Rugs..$3.75		

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

CASH OR CREDIT